Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865 NUMBER 207.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON—MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Congressional Proceedings Yesterday—Retaliation—Jewettania.

Highly Interesting Budget of Southern News.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

The Military Situation in Gen. Sherman's Department.

HIS VIEWS ON THE RE-OPENING OF TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

Highly Important Military Movements in Progress.

FROM CINCINNATI—CHICAGO CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

A Rebel Spy Sentenced to be Shot.

FOREIGN NEWS SUMMARY BY THE STEAMER PERUVIAN.

The English Press on Our Affairs.

FROM NEW YORK—A PLUM FOR FARRAGUT.

Gold Closed Weak at 211 1-4.

OUR SPECIAL MIDNIGHT DESPATCH—MILITARY AND GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military, Congressional and General—Southern News by Rebel Sources.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Commodore Radford telegraphs to-day to the Secretary of the Navy from City Point that a torpedo boat was left by the rebels aground just above our obstructions. Commodore Nichols was ordered to send a night expedition for the purpose of capturing her, which was successful, and the boat is now in our possession. She has two good engines and two torpedoes on board.

The resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature were presented to-day in the Senate protesting against the tax on leaf tobacco.

Chief Justice Chase to-day delivered his first elaborate opinion in the Supreme Court. It happened to be on a question of international importance. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy Cases—Sentence of a Rebel Spy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

The Court Martial in the Chicago conspiracy cases assembled this afternoon at half past two o'clock in the rotunda of the Court House, pursuant to adjournment. All the members of the Commission were present, also the Judge Advocate and his assistant counsel, the prisoners and their counsel. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Maj Burnett requested the Court to adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, as he was unprepared to continue the evidence at present, two witnesses whom he wished to examine next not having arrived. He had telegraphed for them on Friday, and expected they would be on hand by to-morrow morning. A third witness was in the city, but was too sick to be placed upon the stand.

The court adjourned accordingly.

[illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

News from Arkansas, Memphis, Mississippi, Mobile, Mexico and New Orleans.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 30.

By the steamer Marble City we have Memphis dispatches and papers of the 28th. The fleet which went up Arkansas river to Fort Smith, recently, with commissary stores, met with a disaster, two of them, the Chippewa and Annie Jacobs, were captured and burned at White Oak Shoals. The other two were badly damaged but escaped to Fort Smith. The details are meagre and the names of the boats which escaped are unknown. [illegible]

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 30.

The Senate met at 2 P. M. The Lieutenant Governor being absent, Mr. Dunning was called to the Chair.

[illegible]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Peruvian—Important Foreign Summary.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

The Price of Gold—The Ice Embargo.

[illegible]

All Right Again.

[illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—The Military Situation—Gen. Sherman on the Restoration of Trade—General News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Jan. 30—Midnight.

[illegible]

For Afternoon Telegraph see Second Page.

The California Petroleum Company.

We give elsewhere the announcement of this great enterprise, accompanied as it is by names that will widely attest its reliability and attractiveness. A leading New York religious journal says of it: "Those who wish to invest in this class of securities need not hesitate a moment where to place their money. Here is a good, honest, reliable concern; one which, in our judgement, will pay."

In the summer of 1864, Prof. Silliman examined this property, and says:

"The property covers an area of 18,000 (eighteen thousand) ACRES IN ONE BODY, ON WHICH THERE ARE AT PRESENT AT LEAST TWENTY NATURAL OIL WELLS, SOME OF THEM OF THE LARGEST SIZE. THE OIL IS STRUGGLING TO TO THE SURFACE AT EVERY AVAILABLE POINT, and is running away down the rivers for miles and miles. Artesian wells will be fruitful along a double line of thirteen miles, say for at least twenty-five miles in a linear extent. The ranch is an old Spanish grant, of four leagues of land, lately confirmed, and of perfect title. It has, as I said, about eighteen thousand acres in it of the finest land, watered by four rivers, and measuring in a right line, in all nearly thirteen miles. As a ranch, it is a splendid estate; BUT ITS VALUE IS ITS ALMOST FABULOUS WEALTH IN THE BEST OF OIL."

New Advertisements.

LOW PRICES FOR MERINOS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Wishing to make room for Spring Goods, we are offering our entire stock at largely reduced prices.

Field, Palmer & Leiter, 110, 112, 114 & 116 LAKE STREET.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK. Open Afternoon and Evening. ICE IN FIRST RATE CONDITION. RANDOLPH STREET CARS LAND YOU AT THE PARK.

GREAT EXCITEMENT. Eighth night of ZOE! In her unrivaled representation of the FRENCH SPY. At McVicker's Theatre To-night.

GRAND CARNIVAL AT THE CENTRAL TO-NIGHT. ICE PERFECT AS A MIRROR.

EDWARD S. GOSS, BROKER, No. 2½ Clark Street. Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, executed at the Chicago Stock Exchange.

HAVE YOU READ "WAITWOOD?" It is highly praised in the Eastern journals and reviews. For sale at all the Principal Bookstores.

GREAT EXCITEMENT. Eighth night of ZOE! Zoe the wonderful! the beautiful! the agile! in her GREAT COMBAT IN THE FRENCH SPY. At McVicker's Theatre To-night.

FOURTEENTH WARD DRAFT ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Draft Association this (TUESDAY) evening. C. PARSCH, President. JOHN G. WINKELMAN, Secretary.

"I ONCE KNEW A MAN, NOT THAT MAN, BUT ANOTHER MAN, WHO KNEW A MAN." WM. M. EVERITT, Propr.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Office of the United States Tel. Co., New York. [illegible] THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer. New York, January 23, 1865.

FIFTEENTH WARD GRAND RALLY.—There will be a meeting at Turner Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 1st, at 7½ o'clock. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

FRENCH FLUTING. Particular attention given to fluting Ladies' Ruffs. 122 STATE STREET. MRS. J. POOLE.

TWELFTH WARD DRAFT MEETING, LAST CHANCE. [illegible]

COTTAGES! COTTAGES FOR SALE. [illegible] E. G. GOODWILLIE.

GREAT REDUCTION ON CLOTHING! MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS REDUCED TO ACTUAL NEW YORK COST! (Freight Added,) BEING A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT From regular Fall and Winter Prices.

MEN'S COATS, PANTS AND VESTS Reduced 10 Per Cent. BOY'S SUITS Reduced 10 Per Cent.

We have a LARGE STOCK of DESIRABLE GOODS BOUGHT ON A BASIS OF GOLD 200 AND UNDER, and could not now be replaced by us at the prices we are offering it at, but owing to the INCREASED DEMANDS of our business in both our MEN'S and BOY'S DEPARTMENTS, we find we shall require our entire room for SPRING STOCK, and have determined to Sacrifice the balance of this Season's Profit.

In order to make room for such a STOCK of SPRING GOODS as have never before been exhibited in this city, either for Quantity, Quality or Variety. This is no advertisement of mere talk, we mean and will do all we have above said, and respectfully request all in need of any of the above goods to call at our store before making purchases elsewhere.

DE GRAFF & POOLE. Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

GREAT EXCITEMENT. Eighth night of ZOE! In her Triple Combat with Mohammed, Murad and Orsmin, in the FRENCH SPY. At McVicker's Theatre To-night.

GRAND NORTHWESTERN GIFT CONCERT AT BRYAN HALL, MARCH 1st, 1865. 2000 Magnificent Gifts of a Cash Value of $9000. TICKETS, $1.00 EACH. NUMBER OF TICKETS 10,000.

LIST OF FIRST 15 PRIZES. [illegible]

R. E. FOOTE & CO., 157 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 852.

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED HAMS, Sugar-Cured Joles, BREAKFAST BACON, Dried Beef, DRIED OX TONGUES. Now ready and for sale at my Packing House, Southeast Cor. Eighteenth and Canal Streets. CHARLES DUFFIELD.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Prevents hair from falling out. AMBOLINE Causes hair to grow. AMBOLINE Prevents hair turning gray. AMBOLINE Gives hair lustre and beauty. AMBOLINE Makes hair soft and glossy. AMBOLINE Is for sale by all Druggists. WARING & CO., Proprietors, New York. BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

THE OPENING OF FASSETT'S Northwestern Photograph Gallery will take place on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS! AT ROSS & GOSSAGE'S, 167 & 169 Lake Street. ENGLISH WITNEY BLANKETS, EXTRA QUALITY, SOILED, Will be Sold Very Cheap. Shaker Blankets, All sizes and qualities, at low prices. Linen and Cot Sheetings, DAMASK TOWELINGS, ETC. Bleached Cottons, At the Agents' last quotations. 10-4 Woolen Sheeting. WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS, Of Every Description. CLOSING-OUT SALE OF Winter Cloaks and Shawls. OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF Velvet, Silk and Beaver Cloth CLOAKS WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. We are now offering our entire stock of Seasonable Goods at a great reduction on former prices. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 AND 169 LAKE STREET.

DRAFT! DRAFT!! The "15th of Feb." will soon Roll Around. THE CHICAGO Draft Insurance Co. CAPITAL, - - - $100,000. $25,000 Paid in and Deposited in Bank. The Chicago Draft Insurance Company will insure a limited number of Enrolled Men [illegible] $1,000 [illegible] G. A. COLBY, President. JAMES ARTHUR, Treasurer.

HALE'S MAGIC POLISH OR UNIVERSAL RENOVATOR. For Cleaning and Restoring all Articles of Varnished Furniture, Piano Fortes, Silver Plate, Britannia Ware, Articles made of Brass or Copper, Oil Paintings, Hair Cloth, &c., without injury. TO HOUSEKEEPERS. [illegible] LYON & HEALY, Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Agents for the Western States.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD. Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Prairie du Chien, Wis. SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 10th, 1865, at twelve o'clock M. for furnishing 500 CORDS OF WOOD, To the Quartermaster's Department at Prairie du Chien, Wis. [illegible] AMMI CUTTER, Captain and A. Q. M.

OPERATORS ON THE GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINES FURNISHED at short notice by application at their Salesrooms, 115 Lake street.

ELY'S FURNISHING HOUSE contains an endless variety of goods of ALL DESCRIPTIONS for gentlemen's use. [illegible]

MERCHANTS', FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 15 South Clark street, Chicago. Interest paid on Deposits. [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, by a family without children, A House, with modern improvements, on Wabash or Michigan ave. [illegible]

O. W. CLAPP, SALT AND PROVISION BROKER, has removed his office temporarily. [illegible]

WHISKERS! MOUSTACHES! The Himalaya Fluid is warranted to produce a heavy growth of hair. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM COMPANY! Capital, $10,000,000, TO CONSIST OF 100,000 SHARES OF THE PAR VALUE OF $100.

Augustus C. Richards, President. John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, Treasurer pro tem. Edgar E. Holly, Secretary. Prof. James T. Hodge, General Agent.

DIRECTORS. Marcus A. Finch, 128 Maiden Lane. Charles H. Russell, 417 Fifth avenue. J. B. Church. Wm. H. Mellen, late Claflin, Mellen & Co. Augustus C. Richards, 41 Murray street. Henry M. Alexander, Cummins, Alexander & Green. Thomas A. Scott, Vice President Penn. Cen. Railroad. Theodore Roosevelt, 94 Maiden Lane. William W. Stone, Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen. Sidney E. Morse, Jr., Editor New York Observer. Thomas Small, Thomas Small & Sons. Ashbel Green, Cummins, Alexander & Green. Joseph Wales, Wales, Wetmore & Co. Paschal W. Turney, 110 Broadway. Henry B. Hyde, 92 Broadway.

Par Value of Stock, - $100.00. Subscription Price, - $35.00. E. C. WILDER, Agent, Insurance Rooms 70 Lasalle street, Chicago.

PRESIDENT PETROLEUM CO., President, Venango County, Penn. Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS: President, AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New York. Treasurer, L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., New York. Secretary, J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., New York. Counsel, Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New York. General Resident Superintendent, JOHN M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango County, Penn.

DIRECTORS: AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New York. EBEN B. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New York. FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New York. J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President Venango County, Penn. L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New York.

OFFICE, 64 Cedar-st., New York, L. H. SIMPSON & CO.

Capital Stock - - $5,000,000. [illegible]

CHICAGO OFFICE, ARMSTRONG & CO., No. 12 Lasalle Street, Sole Subscription Agents for this city.

FRED. FISCHER, Late of G. C. Cook & Co. REID & MURDOCH, Late of Dubuque.

REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 40 River Street, CHICAGO. Second Door from South Water Street.

DR. HIATT'S DYPTHERIA CURE! The Only Certain Remedy for Dyptheria in the World. Warranted to cure in all cases when taken according to directions, or the money refunded. A. H. HIATT, Proprietor, Wheaton, Ill. For sale by LORD & SMITH, Agents, Chicago, to whom all orders may be addressed. Send for circulars with testimonials.

MALLEABLE IRON WORKS. M. GREENWOOD & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO, Manufacturers of every description of Malleable and Grey Iron Castings, suitable for Agricultural Implements and Machinery. ALSO, Every variety of Brass Castings, Railroad Boxes, &c.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street. FINE PAPERS, PRINTING PAPERS, BOOK PAPERS, WRAPPING PAPER, GROCERS' BAGS, FLOUR SACKS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing [illegible] GEO. WILSON KING, WILLIAM ALDRICH. Chicago, January, 1865.

Co-partnership. The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under name and style of GEO. W. KING & CO., and will continue the business as WHOLESALE GROCERS, At the old stand. GEO. WILSON KING, WILLIAM ALDRICH.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. Ten years ahead of all others. FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle St.

Square Timbers. We have on hand a large lot of long timbers. [illegible]

Coburn & Marrs, PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS, No. 11 Larmon Block. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865.

TWENTY-FIVE REASONS WHY THE HORSE RAILROAD BILL OUGHT NOT TO BECOME A LAW.

1. There is no reason why it should become a law. The community are in no way benefited by it. The citizens have not asked for it. It gives no new rights, privileges or facilities to passengers, the public or the city. It is for the benefit of nobody but the railroad stock-holders.

2. It gives us no new lines of railroad, and does not extend the old ones, or require them to put on cars enough to seat the people, which several of them have never yet done, but simply plunders the public to enrich the railroad company.

3. The present stockholders of these companies did not introduce the railroads, but bought out the pioneers in the enterprise, after others had risked their capital and given it success. If we would not give but twenty-five years to those to whom we are indebted for the railroads, shall we give ninety-nine to those to whom we owe nothing? This bill would therefore wrong those who built the roads, who would not have sold out their stock at the prices they did, had they supposed that the charter would run ninety-nine years without any new equivalent.

4. The ordinances and acts relating to city railways amount to a contract on the part of the railway companies with the city, to build the road and run it in consideration of the twenty-five years' franchise. There is no pretense that the city has violated her part of the contract, or that the companies are unable to perform theirs. The legislature has no right by this bill to deprive the city of her end of the contract while the companies retain theirs.

5. The right of the city at the end of twenty-five years to resume possession of the franchise, paying the companies for their rolling stock, tracks, and other property, is a vested right—it is so much property of the city which already by fair estimation is worth scores of thousands of dollars, and nineteen years from now will be worth millions. This bill has no right to take away this vested right and property of the city, and is therefore unconstitutional as it takes public property for a private use without any compensation.

6. The plea that unless the 99 year extension is granted the companies will not extend their tracks or keep up their rolling stock is false for several reasons: First, 19 years is a long enough period to have the full benefit of all the tracks and stock they can invest in for the next thirteen years at least, and secondly, they will be all the more ready to invest in new tracks and rolling stock as the end of the term draws nigh, as they know that such a course would be more likely to insure them the continued possession of the franchises, and if it should not, whatever they have of rolling stock and other property on hand will be well sold to the city, which always pays, for what it buys by appraisement, more than it is worth.

7. A part of the original ordinance confirmed by the legislature, accepted by the companies and thereby made a fundamental part of the contract between the people and the companies, was that the rates of fare should not exceed five cents. This right this bill should not provide for [illegible] without compensation or equivalent.

8. If these railways want to occupy our streets they must fulfill the conditions upon which they obtained possession of them, and if they want new advantages they must pay what those advantages are worth. This bill proposes to bind the people hand and foot for a century with disadvantages in order to make these corporations rich.

9. This bill legislates for two generations yet unborn. This, on the principle of self government, we have no right to do. If the present people of Chicago have no right thus to legislate for our children's children, still less has our few representatives in the Legislature a right to do so unasked by and almost unknown to the people.

10. It is notorious that the other members of the Legislature ordinarily vote on local bills as they are instructed to do by the members from the locality interested, and did so in this instance. Neither the representatives from Chicago, nor still less those from other parts of the State have the right to give away the vested rights and property of our city without compensation.

11. Five years of the enjoyment of these franchises have made the present stockholders rich. If public charity is to be disbursed by our legislature, let it be to the poor.

12. In November, 1863, the City Railway Company made a contract with the city not to lay a track in Wabash Avenue and certain portions of Lake street, in consideration of which the city gave them *exclusive* rights on the South and West sides, by ordaining that for twenty years no railway track should be laid down on Michigan or Wabash Avenue Third Avenue, Washington, Lake, Monroe, West Adams or Jackson, which gave the company exclusive rights—tracks already having been prohibited on Clark. This was a solemn agreement, and for which the railway companies received a highly desirable consideration, to wit: *exclusive rights*. Yet this contract the act in question empowers the Common Council to annul—see sec. 2. If this company intend to keep faith with the city why do they wish the Common Council to have power to annul this agreement? will it insure the integrity of this company to give the Council power enabling them to do a dishonest thing?

13. This act enables the railway company to reach Michigan and Wabash avenues in another way; by its third section, the prohibition as to the use of certain streets in the Evanston Railroad Company charter is re-enacted until altered, released or amended by the Common Council and Cook county. This has the sound of prohibition, but alas for the residents of Michigan and Wabash avenues, only the *sound*; it repeals a law which made it *impossible* for the Council to allow tracks on those avenues, and throws the whole subject into the Common Council, where the city railway have already a majority.

No bill intended to give up Michigan avenue and Wabash avenue to horse railroads should be tolerated. It would receive the protest of every resident on those streets, except such as might be stockholders.

14. The bill destroys the right of the city to compel the railroads to keep in repair the streets. Until August last the city railways only kept in repair that portion of the street occupied by their tracks, and even this they have sometimes neglected to do. When they wished to secure further privileges in the way of using new streets, the Council required as conditions that they should keep eight feet in repair where there was a single, and sixteen where there was a double track, and when improvements are voted they shall to the same extent make them; that is, if the city decide to lay the Nicholson pavement on a street occupied by the city railway, then they must construct eight or sixteen feet of the same, as the case may be. This is peculiarly a valuable provision to the city, as they get no income from the railways. Yet this is to a great extent, given away by the new act certainly, for the future. This provision only applies to the streets recently granted, and the opportunity to apply it to all streets used for railway purposes, at the end of twenty-five years, is lost by this act, for it continues the right to the streets under the *old conditions for seventy-five years more after* the expiration of nineteen yet to run on their present charter.

15. The bill is so artfully and deceptively drawn that whole days of study by professional lawyers are necessary to develope its hidden meanings, and when developed they always mean rascality.

16. The bill is so drawn that no member could possibly know what he was voting for, since it makes all "acts and deeds of transfer" between the corporations or any two of them as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if made part of the bill itself. It thus makes law out of private documents never read or seen by the legislature, and of whose contents they knew nothing.

17. It makes the Evanston charter perpetual, by providing that it shall be held to continue on them power to *operate their road until such power is taken away, with the consent of the Company*," or forever.

18. It makes the Evanston charter supreme, by providing that the Common Council shall pass no ordinance or amendment whatever in any way affecting them, *without their consent*.

19. While we tax every poor hackman, drayman, expressman, carman or other carrier of freight or passengers for the benefit of the city, this bill prevents us from taxing or deriving one cent of revenue from the most valuable franchise the city has ever granted or can ever grant.

20. At the expiration of the nineteen years these franchises could be sold for millions of dollars, or could thenceforth be leased for a heavy annual revenue. This bill puts this vast fund into private pockets without pay.

21. The indecent haste with which the bill was pushed through the legislature when the press and people had spoken against it, and when its merits were open to the foregoing objections, was *prima facie* evidence that it ought not to have passed at all.

22. The mighty political power exhibited by these three railroad monopolies in whirling such a bill, prepared with fraud and robbery, through the Legislature, the fact that prominent citizens of Chicago have been warned that they must not dare to protest or speak against these corporations, for hereafter they would have the power to put any man up or down at pleasure, and the meanness which dictated the attempt to pack a meeting of citizens of Chicago with their hired ostlers and drivers all show that they have already more money and power than they know how to use honestly, or for the welfare of the community.

23. While this bill monopolizes all the streets of any consequence in the city, and thus prevents just competition by other companies, it neither reserves to the legislature nor the city any power to compel the companies to extend their lines or facilities for conveyance any faster than shall suit their convenience and interest, however much the people may require them.

24. The success of this swindle would be an invitation to the railroads throughout the state to combine, and control the legislature and vote themselves clear of their obligations and entitled to grasp all the rights of the people.

25. The people of Chicago, in mass convention assembled to the number of two thousand, have condemned it, and nine thousand of them in one day's time have remonstrated against it.

THE POSTAGE AND SUPERIOR CANAL.

Our readers are not unacquainted with the growing importance of what is known as the Lake Superior Region—as we have from time to time called their attention to the vast resources of this comparatively unknown and almost secluded section of country. Yet the magnitude of the interests now centering there, and rapidly developing the wonderful mineral wealth of this region, is but imperfectly understood. In the inaugural address of Governor Crapo, of Michigan, delivered on the 4th inst., before the Legislature of that State, he says—referring to this Upper Peninsula:

"A large portion of the territory of Michigan is underlaid by vast beds of mineral deposits, and in this description of wealth she is unsurpassed by any State in the Union. Her copper is of great purity—and its mines of unknown extent—have already, although in their infancy, reached an annual yield of more than 10,000 tons, equal in value, at the point of shipment, to the sum of $7,000,000. Her iron mines are also of great extent, and the ore is of the richest and finest quality; and although they have very recently been opened—the first yield, being only 1,447 tons in the year 1855, yet during the past year the shipments from Marquette alone have reached the aggregate of 243,000 gross tons, besides 25,000 tons shipped to the furnaces of Marquette of the aggregate value of more than two millions of dollars. The immense income here exhibited in a commerce but just born, as it were, renders it futile to attempt an estimate of its future importance. The prospective worth of the mines is, in truth, almost incalculable."

Thus speaks Governor Crapo, officially, upon this most important topic—this trade and commerce—the rapid development of which will perhaps be better comprehended when it is understood that the aggregate shipments of iron ore, from the same point, in 1862, were 115,721 tons, in 1863, 185,275 tons, and in 1864, 248,955 tons. That this mineral interest of itself should constitute an immense trade is apparent; but when we consider that in addition to all this, the immense trade and commerce that must necessarily spring from the construction of those great works of internal improvement—the railways from Fond du Lac, Hudson, and St. Paul to Superior City and Bayfield, we may well apprehend that the trade and commerce of Lake Superior will one day equal in point of value that of any other portion of our inland seas. Vast as this commerce is—or is destined to be—important as are all of its relations to the manufacturing, mechanical, and the various industrial pursuits of the American people—it is greatly hazarded by the perils of navigation in those waters which beat upon the rock bound shores of this "Upper Peninsula," and of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

It is a well known fact, that there is no portion of the navigation of any of our lakes so perilous as that of the section of Lake Superior known as Keweenaw Point, which penetrates this lake north-eastwardly, nearly to its center, and confronts it on the westerly side with a bold and rocky shore, without a harbor for refuge from the perils of the storm. To avoid this danger, and at the same time shorten the steaming distance around this point—some two hundred miles—it is only necessary to construct a Ship Canal from Lake Superior through the isthmus or neck of land known as the "Portage," which divides the waters of Lake Superior from Portage Lake—as a glance at the map will show. This isthmus is only about three miles in width, and the construction of such a canal would not only so much shorten the distance and diminish the perils of the navigation of those waters, but by the connection thus made, constitute Portage Lake the largest, the safest and the most accessible harbor on the Western lakes.

In view of these facts—in the interests of commerce—and in view of the fact that, in the event of a foreign war, the commanding position of such a harbor would be of inestimable advantage in the proper protection of the immense interests now concentrated, and yet to concentrate, in the region of Lake Superior, the construction of such a canal is certainly a matter of vast importance.

In this connection, we note the fact that the Legislatures of Michigan and Minnesota, now in session, have recently, by joint resolutions, memorialized Congress in this behalf, and that many of the business men of the Lake ports are taking an active interest in this project. The telegraph, a few days since, advised us that these memorials had been laid before Congress.

☞ The *Daily News* has got the *World* in a tight place. It copies from the Richmond *Examiner* the following: "These opinions are well exemplified in that *infamous* sheet the New York *World*," and then copies the above as the *World* gave it, which was thus: "These opinions are well exemplified in that *famous* sheet the New York *World*."

ITEMS.

La Grange is coming to this country again.

Red hair in Paris brings $2 per knot.

England has as many paupers as electors.

A sugar refinery has been established on the Nile.

Thirty people starved to death in London last year.

Frezzolini is singing in Paris.

The Imperial Library at Paris contains 2,000,000 printed works.

The Springfield *Republican* knows of an Irishman who cannot write his own name, and has stored up $60,000 in gold and silver.

Paris papers are agitating the free-trade question.

The colored citizens of New Orleans own $15,000,000 in real estate.

There are 105,940 more women than men in Sweden.

A petroleum bureau has been suggested as a new department.

A little boy in Trinity Church choir, N. Y., gets $1,000 salary for singing.

The proposed tobacco exchange has been established in New York.

Edwin Forrest has had a sharp attack of the gout.

Secesh ladies in Washington are now known by curls over the left shoulder.

The lawyer's fees for collecting internal revenue in New York were $12,000.

The Armstrong gun, captured at Fort Fisher, was presented by the manufacturer, Sir William Armstrong, to Jeff. Davis. It is entirely of twist wrought iron, and mounted on a magnificent mahogany carriage.

The scandalous divorce case in New York revealed that Mrs. Millspaugh did not love her husband because, although he dressed well, he was slovenly, never would wear kid gloves, and always had a red nose! It was the red nose that estranged her affections. That was the domestic firebrand.

At the commencement of the champion prize fight between Marsden and Wormald, on the 5th of January, in England, the bets were six to four on Marsden. But Wormald beat him awfully, winning the fight and the champion's belt in 18 rounds and 37 minutes. In the 14th round Marsden "was struck down like an ox." Wormald was very little hurt.

The rebellion may now be said to be on its last legs. One *Foot* has left it.

A business man in Albany, who has been supposed to be very rich, took a note to one of the banks, a few days since, to be discounted, when it was refused because, *from his return of income*, his own responsibility was inadequate security.

Whittier's Barbara Fritchie is the favorite poem of the Emperor of Brazil.

Philadelphia city railroads raise their fare to 7 cents to-morrow.

Ernest De Bunsen is about to publish a book in support of his theory that Zoroaster was the Hebrew Adam.

Blondin's treasurer has failed and left the unhappy rope walker his debtor to the tune of $63,000.

Versions of Enoch Arden multiply—Wallack and Davenport play one called "The Test of Love," Lawrence Barrett plays one called "Under the Palm," Edwin Adams has one called "A Husband's Sacrifice," Mdme. Scheller has one called "Enoch Arden," Jarrett advertises a new one for Boston, yet unnamed; and at the Tremont another is announced to be called "Cast Away and Lost!" This last one, it is advertised, will end with *a new and entirely original effect*; called "The translation of Enoch Arden." This is mysterious. Can it be that Enoch is to be "translated" by the process of mastication into the members of some cannibal tribe? This would be certainly an original effect!

☞ The Pittsburgh *Gazette* states that in a short time there will be fifteen National Banks in the Iron City.

OUR MEMPHIS LETTER.

Trade at Memphis—The Cotton Business.

MILITARY MATTERS—ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA—GUERILLAS—REBEL MOVEMENTS.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

TRADE.

There has been a considerable improvement in the trade of our city since I last wrote to you. The stringent orders that for a time closed all business, have been in some degree relaxed; whether this is due to the discovery by Gen. Dana that our citizens were far more loyal than has been generally supposed, or to the pertinacious complaints of our business men, or, as is reported, to private instructions from President Lincoln, we know not. So general was the dissatisfaction some weeks ago, that our whole community, with scarcely an exception, remonstrated against what they regarded as very unnecessary rigor. The complaints which our leading citizens forwarded to Washington, followed by the removal of Col. Harris, Gen. Dana's Assistant Adjutant General, induced the remark that Gen. Dana would be removed from the command of this department, but as yet, there is no evidence of this being done soon. Several of Gen. Dana's military friends have gone to Washington, as is reported, to sustain him.

Great numbers of our merchants are endeavoring to close out their stocks, and contemplate removal to Savannah as soon as that place is open to trade. This desire to close out stocks has induced a fall in the prices of most kinds of goods, but articles of every kind are still exorbitantly high here, the difficulties of obtaining trade permits, the restrictions on sales, and other circumstances inducing the imposition of heavy per centages of advance.

COTTON.

Cotton is now coming in pretty freely, some thirty thousand bales having been brought in since the first of January. On last Thursday from some cause or other it declined to ninety-eight, on Friday it recovered and went up to a dollar and ten, but has again declined. The operators do not pretend to assign a reason for this fluctuation. There is a great deal of cotton still in the country, and all that is needed to get it out is the carrying out of President Lincoln's instructions and the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The rebel authorities and rebel papers in Mississippi complain greatly of the demoralization occasioned by trade through the Federal lines, but so great is the necessity existing in many places that their efforts are powerless to prevent the procurement of supplies in the manner designated. The great fault with our present arrangements here is that persons growing cotton themselves find great difficulty in getting the needful permits to bring it in, and when they operate through brokers or cotton dealers they are taxed enormously for the supplies that they take out.

To illustrate the manner in which business is done, I may mention that a friend has just informed me that he intends getting a permit to bring in one hundred bales of cotton. "Why, you have no cotton." I said "Well." He responded, "None of those fellows that get permits have, and I might just as well make as anybody else. Some folks are making a pile on cotton now." "How do they do?" I asked. "Well," he replied, "the men who bring the cotton to the lines have no permits and they give from twenty to twenty-five dollars a bale to the person under whose permit the cotton is brought in, and then he sells them their supplies, and makes a big profit in that way. Then the wagons that bring the cotton to the lines are not allowed to bring it inside; the cotton has to be dumped there, and the carts that bring it in get eight dollars for each load of three bales. These profits are irrespective of the fees paid to officers for permits to bring in or ship."

MILITIA.

Under the strict regulations of Gen. Dana, the militia force is now all enrolled and actively drilled one or more times in every week. It now numbers over five thousand men and is in a high state of efficiency. The order of Gen. Canby authorizing a draft to take one-seventh of the enrolled militia will probably be avoided by the volunteering of the requisite number of our citizens, over half the sufficient number having been enlisted since the orders of Gen. Canby were published. The draft, but for this, would fall extremely hard on the loyal people of Memphis, as the enrollment comprises refugees from rebeldom, deserters from the rebel army, foreigners, and other classes who cannot be legally subject to the draft, which would consequently fall so much the heavier on others.

GUERILLAS.

Guerillas have recently been very troublesome in the immediate vicinity of our city, and but a short distance outside of our picket lines. The jayhawkers with the utmost audacity prowl about our lines to rob or murder persons going out of the city with supplies, to commit depredations on the property of Unionists, and are guilty of every species of atrocity to those residents without the lines who are suspected of Federal proclivities. A few evenings since four wagons taking out supplies were robbed within a hundred yards of our picket lines, and in another case two men were almost beaten to death in similar contiguity to our city.

REBEL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Several days ago considerable bodies of Forrest's men were reported to be at Union depot, some eighteen miles from here, and the authorities having learned that other portions of the rebel forces were at no great distance from the city, made every preparation for a possible attack by Forrest. A portion of the militia were on guard last night at their several armories, and ammunition was distributed to the men. A portion of the regular troops were sent out to strengthen the pickets. We have a sufficient number of colored troops alone here now to repel any force the rebels could bring against us; these, with the white troops and the militia, are amply sufficient to defend Memphis not only against Forrest's men, but against the relics of Hood's forces, now said to be commanded by Joe Johnston. A portion of Hood's forces are at Corinth, and a portion at Tupelo. Corinth is probably the best fortified place in the Southwest. The army will probably be removed from there to Montgomery or Mobile when the roads are in passable condition. There is a rumor in town that Mobile has fallen into Federal possession, but it can be traced to no reliable source. The rebels at Corinth anticipate an attack from Thomas' forces that are said to be collecting at Eastport, but express fears that Corinth may be flanked by a direct movement southwest on Montgomery. It is possible that their speculations in this regard will be entirely erroneous, and that a more serious blow will be struck at the rebel Confederacy by the veterans of the Army of the Tennessee than the rebels yet imagine possible. It is probable that another raid through Lower Mississippi will check Forrest's demonstrations, and give him enough to do without attempting to carry out his contemplated raids on Memphis. His forces do not number more than seven or eight thousand men, and were they united with the forces at Corinth they would not all number twenty thousand, which, ill supplied as they are with large guns, would be wholly unable to capture this city.

I was conversing yesterday with a deserter who had just come in, an old acquaintance of mine when I was an enforced sojourner in "the happy land of Dixie," and one whom I know to be reliable. He informed me that Mr. Forrest's headquarters were at Houston, Miss., and that his intention was to make another raid on Memphis. I asked had he twenty thousand men. He replied, "No, not half the number." Times are very hard down South, he says, and everybody who can is getting away. My friend himself has held quite a prominent position in the rebel army ever since the beginning of the rebellion, yet was glad enough to give them the slip. He thinks the war will last at least four years longer, but says the mass of the people would be glad to have peace *on any terms*. He also informed me that the secesh intend arming two hundred and fifty thousand blacks and placing them in the field. The rebels have withdrawn their forces from Northern Mississippi, and Grenada is their outpost. He reports prices pretty high, and the denizens of the "sacred soil" have to "shell out" pretty heavy for luxuries, such as eggs at $2.50 and $3 a dozen, and playing cards at $[illegible] a deck. Their principal articles of fare, from his account, seemed to be sliced potato puddings and corn dodgers, washed down with buttermilk. Delicious! Verily, verily, "what be the 'chivalry' a comin' to?" My informant states that they spare nobody down there; if a man loses a leg they put him in the Quartermaster's department; if he loses an arm they make a messenger of him. They want no drones in their hive.

Great numbers of deserters are now coming into our lines. A misapprehension on the part of the rebel soldiers inducing the belief that they would be pressed into Federal service, for a time almost wholly stopped such desertions, but the recent republication of Gen. Grant's order relative to the reception of such refugees, their kindly treatment, employment or transportation northward, has, on becoming known, reopened the business, for which facilities are afforded by the numerous furloughs given to Tennesseeans and Mississippians in the rebel army to revisit their families.

It is probable that by the time this reaches you Gen. Grant will have closed up the rebellion, as the reinforcements he is now receiving will enable him cut every avenue of subsistence that Richmond still possesses.

STATE CONVENTION.

The plan for the restoration of Tennessee to the Union that has been suggested by the recent convention in Nashville, meets with very general approval. Persons who even object to some features of the plans proposed and think that the convention assumed undue powers and acted in a hasty and somewhat injudicious manner, still regard State restoration as of so much consequence that minor objections may well be passed, especially since a vote of the people will make good all imperfections.

The convention had no legal existence, no legal right to call another convention, or to recommend amendments to the State Constitution, but a ratification by the people will make all good. The grounds upon which Tennessee asks a restoration to her place in the Union are worthy of note, being altogether different from those upon which the new States of West Virginia, Arkansas and Louisiana based their claims to recognition. In those States it was held in accordance with the President's dictum, that a certain proportion of the people being loyal, could frame a new State constitution, and demand from Congress admission as a new State. But Tennessee claims that she never was out of the Union, that the acts of rebels assuming to take her out were mere acts of usurpation, and that the rebel power being overthrown, all that her loyal citizens have to do is to repudiate the pretended acts of secession and claim the rights which, though in a minority, they, as citizens of the State of Tennessee, could not be deprived of by any traitorous acts of the majority. The loyal citizens of Tennessee propose now to amend their old constitution so that it may conform to the exigencies of the times, the proclamations of the President, and the will of the nation. Having done this by a vote of the people, they will claim their right to the immediate restoration of the State to the Union, and representation in the national councils.

If the amendments of the constitution are ratified on the twenty-second of February, an election will be held on the fourth of March for members of the Legislature and Governor of the State. The appointees of the military Governor will hold over until, in due process of time, their successors are elected and qualified. It is believed that Memphis will give three thousand majority for the amendments. The oath, known as the Johnson oath, has been so far modified as to remove its most objectionable features, but will still suffice to exclude traitor sympathizers from the elective franchise.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Robberies in our city continue, unfortunately, very frequent. Our police is entirely worthless, and human life is probably no where in the United States so insecure as here. The reason for this is that every man carries arms, and thieves, knowing this, do not attempt to rob and murder to escape, but attempt murder first to facilitate and make more safe the robberies they contemplate. Within the last six months over twenty persons have been killed or badly wounded in the streets between seven and nine o'clock at night, and in only one or two cases have the perpetrators of these crimes been arrested.

FROM FRANKFORT.

Proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature.

The Charges Against Chief Justice Bullitt—Agitation of the Emancipation Question.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 24, 1865.

The most animated and exciting debate of the season took place this morning on a motion by Mr. Gatewood, to reconsider a vote by which a resolution was reported by the Committee on Court of Appeals, in relation to Chief Justice Bullitt.

A resolution offered some days ago, asking for a committee to investigate the charges against Judge B. with a view to preparing an address if he was found guilty to remove him from office, was referred to the Committee on Court of Appeals. This Committee on yesterday reported a resolution recommending the appointment of the investigating committee, *provided* the President would grant an assurance that Judge Bullitt might come to Kentucky, be present during the investigation, and then return to where he now is.

Mr. Wood was in favor of the motion. The proviso attached by the Committee whether designed to have that effect or not, effectually defeated the objects the original resolution had in view. It was not certain that the President would not give the assurance asked for by the report. And suppose such a safe conduct was granted? Then Judge B. could come here, attend to the investigation, and if found guilty, he was to be escorted back to the place where he now is. The idea was simply absurd. Judge B. is the head of a co-ordinate branch of State government, and the Legislature, owed it to its own dignity, the purity of its judiciary and to the people to order the investigation.

Mr. Ward, the Chairman of the Committee on Court of Appeals, felt it his duty to say something. He defended the necessity and propriety of the proviso the gentleman had so bitterly denounced. Judge B. had rights they were all bound to respect, and for one, he, the speaker, would not deny to the greatest criminal the least right or privilege belonging to him. The report required notice to be given to Judge B. Was that wrong? Would gentlemen try and condemn him in his absence? He then spoke of the modes prescribed by the constitution and laws to be followed in such cases, and argued them at some length.

Mr. Hanson hoped the motion to reconsider would not prevail. He thought the report just and reasonable and the provisos all necessary. Judge B's. life, or at least his liberty, would be the forfeit if he came to Kentucky without an assurance from the President like that required by the resolution reported. Only a few weeks ago the General commanding in this State declared in a large convention that Judge B. had been released by mistake—that he had ordered him to be re-arrested, and that he deserved to be hung. Would it be asked of Judge B. to return to Kentucky when his case had been pre-judged by the highest military authority in the State without an assurance from the President that he would not be subject to arrest. He was for having an investigation, but he wanted it conducted in a spirit of candor, impartiality and calmness, not in the heat of passion and of mad prejudice.

Other gentlemen took part in the discussion, when the whole question was re-committed to the Committee on Court of Appeals.

The committee appointed by both Houses of the Legislature to visit the President and confer with him as to the best means of defense for Kentucky will return to-morrow, having as I learn, received from the President his assurance that he would assist the State.

Lieut. Gov. Jacobs will return also in a day or two, having been released unconditionally by the President. Is not the "tyrant and imbecile" at Washington conducting himself strangely in the acts of leniency to active opponents? A few more such releases and a little more forbearance and the enemies of the President will have no capital left.

Yours, CARL.

January 26th, 1865.

SENATE.

On the 17th, Mr. Bush offered a resolution declaring that certain States had emancipated their slaves. Kentucky was left an isolated slave State, and it was the duty of the present Legislature to use all proper and constitutional means to rid this State of involuntary servitude and provide a reliable and productive system of labor.

To this Mr. Fiske proposed an amendment reciting the language of Gov. Bramlette's message in relation to slavery, and instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives to support the proposition before Congress to amend the Constitution of the United States, so that slavery shall cease in name and in fact.

Mr. Cleveland, as a substitute for both the foregoing, offered a series of resolutions declaring that Kentucky had the exclusive right "in accordance with the fundamental principles of American Government" to determine whether it will tolerate or abolish slavery—that it is in violation of the spirit "if not of the letter of the Federal Constitution for any number of the States or the National Congress, to seek, under cover of an amendment to that Constitution, to regulate the mere local affairs of any one or more States;" and that the preservation of American Constitutional liberty depends upon the maintenance of the doctrine of perfect non-intervention," &c., &c.

After several members had expressed their views on the questions involved, the whole subject, resolution, amendment and substitute, were laid on the table by a vote of 18 to 14, which represents about the numerical strength of each party in the Senate.

There was an animated and exciting discussion elicited by a resolution reported by Mr. Marshall from the Select Committee, to whom, by a resolution adopted some days ago all questions relating to slavery were to be referred, and who were to "inquire into the *status* of slavery and *report* by bill or otherwise."

The resolution reported, and which was the special order, declared it to be the duty of this Legislature to pass promptly such laws as would remedy the demoralized condition of slavery, and so dignify labor as to encourage white laborers to come to our State. Mr. Bristow hoped that the resolution would be adopted. It was apparent now to every intelligent person that the institution of slavery was doomed—killed "in the house of its friends." However widely men may have differed in the past as to other questions arising out of the subject of slavery, however warmly some may have defended and others denounced the institution, all who have observed the course of events and their inevitable tendency, are united in the conviction that slavery now is so hopelessly demoralized as to be no longer reliable or profitable as a system of labor. The power once possessed by masters to direct and control their slaves has departed from them, and the few benefits derived from their labor are dependent wholly on the will of the slave, for everyone knows there are numerous opportunities constantly being offered to them to escape, and owners have no adequate means at their hands to prevent their slaves from leaving them. As it is now we have no adequate system of labor to supply the demand of our agricultural interest. Why then persist in holding on to an institution that has ceased to be profitable, which is "effete and burdensome," when by prompt and judicious action we can encourage free white laborers into our State. There is one way and only one way by which any valuable benefit can be derived in the future from the labor of our slaves, and that is to *make it to their manifest interest* to remain here and work. The negro knows as well as any of us that if he goes into a free State he can get work, and the benefits will result to himself. If we can convince him that he will be paid for his labor, and that his prospects for ultimate freedom are just as good here as elsewhere, he will remain, for one of the controlling traits in the character of the race is a fondness for their old home and its associations. A blind and obstinate adherence to a demoralized institution will end only in injury to ourselves. If we refuse to accept as a fact, what the whole world is convinced of, and what the "inexorable logic" of events is teaching—that slavery cannot be again made profitable—we will only bring ruin on our State. If we want or expect white laborers to settle in our State, we must first take some legislative action to show them that we are removing slavery, and that they will not have to compete with negroes when they come here. He hoped there would be no more delay in deciding on a policy consistent with the defined policy of the administration, and which would so materially advance the best interests of the State.

Ex-Gov. Robinson objected to the resolution, not that that the declarations made in the resolutions were wrong, but because he thought that the Senate had already done all that was contemplated by the resolution, by the adoption of the resolution creating the select committee. He thought that resolution conferred upon the committee the power to accomplish all that was asked for in the report, and he saw no use in doing the same thing over, like children—unless indeed that committee designed an object not mentioned in the resolution—to make a white man out of a negro. If that was their purpose, he could not agree with them, for he had always believed that if God had intended such a thing, he would have done it himself.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 17 yeas to 15 nays. Thus the Senate has taken one big step towards placing Kentucky by the side of her sister States. If the Legislature would avert from Kentucky the great evils attendant on the disruption of a long established labor system, it must act quickly and make thorough work.

There was nothing more of general interest done in the Senate, and nothing but local proceedings in the House.

We have just received the very gratifying intelligence that the President has issued positive orders for the adoption of measures that will relieve our State from the presence of the marauding bands of outlaws, whose depredations have so terribly disturbed different sections. Troops are to be concentrated in each Congressional district, and there distributed among the counties in such numbers as will enable them to disperse the scoundrels. The deliverance of our State will be a glorious achievement.

Yours, CARL.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Legislative Visit—Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb—Insane Hospital—Institution for the Blind—Joliet Penitentiary.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 28, 1865.

LEGISLATIVE VISIT TO THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Our General Assembly, on Thursday afternoon last, in response to an invitation from our various State Institutions, paid them each a visit, commencing on Friday morning and ending this (Saturday) evening. The attendance of members on the occasion, was not so large as it should have been, but quite a large number of the citizens of the State were participants in the pleasures of the excursion. To have everything pass off in the best possible shape, a train of five elegant cars, including two splendid sleeping coaches, were generously tendered for the uses of the party by Mr. Robert Hale, the popular and efficient superintendent of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad. The company left Springfield, at a seasonable hour, and reached Jacksonville about noon. At Jacksonville the citizens had ready a generous number of carriages to which the visitors were transferred, and at once driven to the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, located in a most beautiful spot, about one mile west of the centre of the city of Jacksonville, reached by a gentle ascent, with the most attractive surroundings which nature could contribute. The building occupied by this Institution is a large edifice, architecturally attractive, and every way suited to the purposes for which it was erected. On the arrival of the visitors they were cordially received by Judge Thomas, President of the Institution, and one of its generous founders, Mr. Philip G. Gillett, the Principal, the teachers, and a number of citizens, and escorted first through the Institution, and thence to the chapel, where the pupils were congregated. Here pupils of the various classes, from the little ones of seven years to the youths and misses of seventeen or eighteen, gave illustrations of their educational progress by various exercises on the black board, from alphabet to algebra. These exercises I need not describe; they are familiar to all who have visited such institutions and witnessed them. I will, however, detail a few of the more attractive ones, which excited the deeper interest of the audience. The most remarkable and wonderful feature of the exhibition was conveying words merely by the movements of the body and expressions of the face. For instance, two of the older pupils were called upon the platform, placed fronting each other, at a distance apart of ten or twelve feet. The hands of one of these pupils was tied behind him. At the request of Mr. Gillett, the Principal, a word was written on a piece of paper by one of the Legislative visitors, shown to the pupil whose hands were tied behind him, and he then simply by the movements of his body and the expressions of his face, spelled the word to the other pupil, and the latter immediately wrote it on the black board. This he did several times without mistake, and without any possibility of collusion between the two. This whole thing rests upon the analogy of the mute language, with the affections, emotions and passions. For instance the word "testimony" was written on a piece of paper and shown to the pupil with his hands tied. The first letter *t* is the first letter of the word *temper*. The face of the pupil manifested temper. The second letter *e* stands for envy, and the expression of the face illustrated that passion; *s* in the third letter commences the word sorrow, and the face of the pupil expressed that emotion; and so through the entire alphabet there is not a letter that does not commence a word which expresses some of the affections, passions, emotions or movements of the body. The mute language being pantomime, and from constant practice the face of the mute, when in conversation, conveys words so plain that they cannot but understand each other.

The most touching occurrence during the exhibition was the recitation of the Lord's prayer, in mute language by a little girl, some ten summers, with a face of rare beauty and intelligence. The expression of her angel face as she crossed her little arms upon her heart, and dropped upon her knees, with religious grace that seemed to inspire every movement, flooded the eyes and moistened the cheeks of every man present. No man, however hardened, could have witnessed that little scene, so natural, so truthful, and not left that presence a better man. Miss Voliet, a young lady of Johnsonville, with a face which combined sweetness and energy in a rare degree, formerly a pupil, and afterwards for a short time a teacher at the Institute, recited the "Mute's Lament" and the "Star Spangled Banner" in Mute language, in a manner which called forth the warmest expressions of delight from the audience.

The entire exercises were of a very extraordinary and instructive character and made a strong impression upon the hearts of the members of the General Assembly. At the conclusion of these exercises, the company retired to the dining-hall, where a most sumptuous dinner was set out. It was a hungry crowd, and they did full justice to the good things set before them. At the conclusion of the dinner, the company took the carriages and were driven to the

INSANE ASYLUM,

which is situated on the slope of a beautiful rolling prairie, about one mile and a quarter south from the centre of the city. Here, of course, there were no exercises, but the visitors were escorted through the various wards, and allowed to have such conversation with the patients as they chose. The patients all seemed delighted to see the distinguished visitors, and employed with much activity the privilege allotted them of talking with the party indiscriminately. Of course many amusing and some saddening interviews occurred. This institution bears impress of the great care bestowed upon the unfortunate ones who become its inmates. Neatness and order reign supreme. I have visited many institutions of this kind, but never saw one which seemed nearer the standard of perfection. It does honor to the State which founded it, and to the faculty who control its internal conduct. At the expiration of an hour the visitors again took carriages and proceeded to the

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

Located about one mile east of the public square, and the three institutions I have named, in their location forming an obtuse angle. The building erected for the purpose is a large and handsome one, but plain and simple in architectural display. Here the visitors were received by Dr. Rhoads, the superintendent, and his associates in the institution, and conducted through the main building, and also through the various workshops. At six o'clock the pupils were gathered in the school room and went through various exercises in reading, writing, geography, English grammer, and geometry, algebra, music, &c. Some of the pupils showed remarkable aptitude in scholarship. This was particularly the case with Miss Caroline Williams, of Rockford, in vocal music, Miss Cynthia Knowles, of Port Byron, in English grammar and algebra, and also one of the male scholars in the same study. The exercises embraced all branches of an English education. At the conclusion of these exercises, the orchestra, composed of blind pupils, came forward and played several pieces from the best masters. The orchestral instruments consisted of violins, violincello, double bass, piccoli, flute and clarinet. The orchestra was led in a most accomplished and graceful manner by Miss Alice Rhoads, the daughter of the superintendent, who showed herself mistress of the situation, not only as a leader, but also as a performer on the violin. In her dealings with her pupils, she displayed in a remarkable degree the apparent opposite qualities of firmness and tenderness. At the conclusion of these exercises, which were all listened to with almost intense interest, the party were invited to the supper-room where they were regaled with a sumptuous, and elegant repast. At eight o'clock the party repaired to the cars, and shortly after nine, reached the depot at Springfield. Here the train remained until 12 o'clock with the whole party on board, and then started for Joliet, which was reached about nine o'clock in the morning.

JOLIET PENITENTIARY.

The excursionists were then called upon to take an inside view of an entirely different State Institution from those which had challenged their admiration and sympathy on the previous day. Shortly after the warden's apartments had been reached, the visitors were invited to partake of an excellent breakfast to which full justice was done. After this, the keepers piloted the visitors through the different wards and work-shops of the prison, for two hours or more, after which dinner was called, and a lively symphony of knives and forks followed, and then the party were called to proceed to Chicago. What happened there, your active and vigilant locals have undoubtedly given a "full account."

HIC.HOC.

The Indians.

The Indians numbered in 1850, 400,000; in 1855, 350,000, and the census of 1860 shows but 295,400—a decrease of 50,000 every five years. They are distributed as follows:

West of Arkansas	65,680
In New Mexico	55,100
In Dacotah	[illegible]
In Washington	31,000
In Utah	20,000
In Minnesota	[illegible]
In California	[illegible]
In Kansas	[illegible]
In Michigan	7,777
In Nevada	7,550
In Oregon	7,000

☞ The gallant Gen. Louis Bell, who commanded a brigade in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and was killed, was a son of Ex-Governor Bell, of New Hampshire, and a graduate of Brown University in the class of '52. He was remarkable for great sincerity of character and earnestness in military duty.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRETENDED EUROPEAN RECOGNITION OF THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

More of the Peace Movement.

A Rebel Scheme West of the Mississippi.

EUROPEAN RECOGNITION OF THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

Alleged Plot of the Pope and the Catholic Powers of Europe to Recognize the Southern Confederacy on the 4th of March.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 30.—The New York *Tribune* has a leading article on a recognition intrigue, in which it says, it has obtained a clue to the European complot wherefrom the slaveholding rebels are comforting themselves with hopes of powerful and speedy aid to their sinking cause. Its outline is this: At an early stage of the rebellion Jeff. Davis sent the Roman Catholic Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, to Europe, to search for sympathizers and allies, but to make Rome the focus of his operations. It was not difficult for him to convince the master spirits of European reaction and absolutism that the slaveholders' rebellion was identical in spirit with their cause, and enlist their sympathies; but Bishop Lynch went further, and assured the magnates of the Catholic Church that its expansion and predominance throughout this hemisphere would be assured by the triumph of the rebels. In deference to these representations, a secret league of the Roman Catholic Powers—France, Spain, and Austria, under the guidance of the Pope—has been formed, pledged to recognize the Confederacy after the 4th of next March, on the ground that it did not take part in the Presidential election.

The *Tribune* also learns that the rebels anticipate a fresh assault on Richmond, and, in case they cannot hold it, they will burn it to the ground, to show Christendom that they would rather be exterminated than subjugated.

A REBEL SCHEME WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

General Kirby Smith said to be Negotiating to Transfer his Command to Maximilian of Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The *Herald's* St. Louis correspondent gives the outlines of a reported rebel project, west of the Mississippi, of an extraordinary character. It is to the effect that Gen. Kirby Smith, commanding the rebel Trans-Mississippi Department, including all the rebel territory and troops west of the Mississippi river, has been for some time negotiating for a transfer of all his forces to the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. It is anticipated that if General Smith does contemplate this important transfer of his services, he will have some difficulty in effecting it, as the rebel troops of that region, always a lawless and semi-disorganized set of wild characters, have become additionally demoralized since the death of old Sterling Price, their favorite chief, and may resist this wholesale military colonization.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Regiment for New Orleans—A Disastrous Steamer Explosion—Discussion in the Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—The 6th Minnesota, for some time past doing provost guard duty here, has been ordered to New Orleans, and left on Saturday by rail to Cairo, thence by river.

The Constitutional Convention is still discussing the third section of the article on elections and franchise, the question being whether rebels who have ever taken up arms against the State or sided her enemies, shall be disfranchised, or whether those who, in accordance with Governor Gamble's amnesty proclamation, laid down their arms prior to December 17th, 1861, shall be exempted.

The Peace Talk.

New York, Jan. 30.—The *Herald's* Washington special says "The mission of Blair to Richmond was not, as has generally been supposed, an entire failure, but it resulted in fully disclosing the fact that many of the rebel chiefs are desirous of peace, and are willing to submit to much more reasonable terms than their newspaper organs would lead us to suppose, but all are so jealous and watchful of each other that no one dares to make an open move for fear of being made the victim of some desperate and relentless faction."

Another correspondent says: "We need not be surprised to soon hear of terms of peace in proclamations of the Governors of Georgia and North Carolina."

The New York *Tribune's* special says: "The only new development as to the Blair mission is reported by two members of the House, who dined with the returned envoy. Although they are Democrats, they state that Mr. Blair said that Jeff. Davis entreated him to effect the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery; that he confessed that the war had uprooted and destroyed slavery; that it had induced disunion, and that the hope of being able yet to save slavery and re-enthrone it, was the only obstacle to peace and the restoration of the Union. This was told on the floor of the House on Saturday. Bets were instantly offered by Peace Democrats that Mr. Blair had never uttered a word of what was imputed to him."

New York, Jan. 30.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "All peace negotiations with Richmond are now very thoroughly exploded, though negotiations are expected from other quarters, perhaps by proclamation of the Governors of Georgia and North Carolina.

"It is stated that it was a part of the object of Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah to advise with Gen. Sherman that if the rebels should propose terms of peace he should hold himself in readiness on behalf of his Government to accept."

Strength of the Rebel Army.

New York, Jan. 30.—The *Herald* publishes the rebel army roster, which, it says, was obtained from the most authentic source. The figures accompanying the organization show that the full strength of the enemy is only 168,950 men, of all arms. This is their fullest strength. These forces are scattered from the James to the Red River, and from the Atlantic coast to the Indian Territory. It is shown very conclusively that the only army upon which the rebels can depend, is the army of Northern Virginia. This is the only organization which the enemy has deserving the name, and the only army which we have now to overcome.

Sherman's Army.

New York, January 30.—The New York *Times'* Savannah correspondence, 24th says: "The last of Sherman's army leaves Savannah to-morrow. The first and third divisions of the 20th Corps were at Hardeeville, S. C., when last heard from."

The Canada Passport Order.

New York, Jan. 30.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "It is stated that the passport order will be rescinded, so far as applies to Canada, but will be continued as regards Nova Scotia."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1865.

The money market to-day was unusually quiet. The demand for money at the banks continues moderately active, but the leading discount houses are not willing to accommodate lenders freely till after the notes due on the first are met, and the market is consequently stringent and close. The rate of discount, however, is unchanged, viz. 10 per cent per annum; but the street brokers are doing a heavy business at 2@3 per cent per month, and even higher rates are reported.

The unsettled character of the market for gold has tended greatly to check the speculative demand for produce and provisions during the past few days, and as a large number of contracts mature on the 1st of February, both here and in New York, considerable anxiety is felt in monetary circles as to the result, in consequence of the heavy decline in prices during the past two or three weeks. One of the largest pork operators in New York, Mr. Samuel Engler, is reported as having failed, and this, along with the fears that other houses may be damaged, has doubtless contributed to the excessive dullness in the provision market during the past two or three days. At all events, it has kept buyers from operating as freely as they would otherwise have done.

The supply of Eastern Exchange continues light and insufficient to meet the demand. Rates are therefore firm at par buying and ¼ prem. selling. Some of the banks continue to ship greenbacks to New York to draw against.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 214, advanced to 214¼, and closed at 4 p. m. at 211½. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold-broker:—

10:30	214	2:30	[illegible]
11:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:30	[illegible]	3:30	[illegible]
1:30	[illegible]	4:00	211½

Here the gold market was weak, with sales at the morning Stock Exchange at 210@211½, and on the street the offerings of cash gold were heavy at 210@212—closing with a light demand at 210.

Silver was in limited request at 195. Five-Twenties were offered at 108½, with buyers at 108. 10-40s were in demand at 101, with sellers at 101½. On the Stock Board 5,000 5-20s were sold at 108½, and 3,000 7-30s at 99¼.

The Petroleum fever is beginning to extend to this city; but there is not enough doing yet in stocks to justify us in giving quotations. We would warn our readers, however, against believing all that is stated in flaming circulars and advertisements received here from the East.

—The Boston imports for the week ending January 20 were $344,200, against $504,721 for the corresponding week of 1864. The exports were $495,[illegible], against $358,322 in 1864.

—The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending January 24, 1865, was $6,333,663.

—The Minnesota Valley Railroad has bought in Pennsylvania all the iron, of every description, required for the construction of the first division of the road from St Paul to Belle Plaine.

—The County Court of St Louis has decided to issue the bonds, for which authority was recently granted by the Legislature, necessary to secure the early completion of the Pacific Railroad.

—Foreign exchange in New York is dull at former rates. The expected fall of Wilmington and possibly of Charleston, as well as the anticipated arrival, within a short time, of large quantities of cotton from Savannah, has a depressing effect upon quotations under the light demand consequent on the preponderance of our exports over our imports. Bankers' bills at three days are quoted at 110¾@111½; sixty days at 109½@109¾.

—The St. Nicholas Bank of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free of tax, and the Corn Exchange Bank of New York has also declared, free of tax, a half yearly dividend of five per cent.

—We find the following in the N. Y. *World* of a recent date:—

NEW YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1865.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

Certain publications having appeared in the Express and Journal of Commerce [illegible] rests on a settled course of legislation of the State of Illinois, and adjudications of the highest courts of that State, upon which nearly all the railroad companies of that State have acted and become themselves the product of similar consolidations, and issued the bonds and stocks by which those great properties are represented having a market value of at least one hundred millions of dollars.

That this Board do not believe that the bill in question was filed in good faith to remedy any real or imaginary injury, or for any other purpose than individual malevolence or stock speculations; that in the bill the license which public policy allows to a party in the statement in court of his case is availed of to form a safe vehicle of falsehood, and [illegible] but paid for as advertisements, [illegible] used to disseminate the falsehoods.

That in respect to all and singular, the allegations so laboriously interwoven with the long narrative [illegible] pretended reports of the bill, which impute to this board, or to any of its members, anything whatever other than an upright and conscientious administration of their trust, according to the best of their judgment, of the interests of the company; uninfluenced by any personal consideration whatever, this board declares them to be utterly without foundation and truth.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. B. OGDEN, President.

The only summary of the bill published is that which was prepared by us and which appeared in the TRIBUNE on the day after the bill was filed. We published this as a matter of news, and if Mr. Ogden means to charge that it was paid for as an advertisement, he states what is not true.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1865.

There was a good attendance at both meetings of the Stock Exchange to-day, and considerable spirit manifested, but the unsettled state of the gold market rendered everything weaker.

SALES AT THE MORNING BOARD.

4,000	5-20s	108¼
1,000	5-20s	108¼
1,000	5-20s	108½
1,000	5-20s	108¼
500	5-20s	108¼
2,000	7-30s	99¾
3,000	7-30s	99¼
1,000	Gold	211½
17,000	"	211¼
1,000	"	211
1,000	" buyer 10	212
1,000	"	211
1,000	"	211
1,000	"	211
1,000	"	211
1,000	"	211
1,000	"	211
1,000	"	211
1,000	"	211
1,000	"	211
2,000	" seller 5	210
5,000	" seller 10	209¾
1,000	"	211
1,000	"	211
1,000	"	210¾
1,000	"	210¾
1,000	"	210¾
3,000	R.	211
1,000	"	210½
2,000	"	210

SALES AT THE EVENING BOARD.

EVENING BOARD—Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

2,000	American gold, at	210¾
3,000	"	210¾
2,000	"	210¾
1,000	"	211
1,000	"	210¾
1,000	"	210¾
4,000	"	210¾
1,000	"	210¾
5,000	" seller 5	210
5,000	" " 6	210
3,000	"	210½
2,000	"	210½
2,000	"	210¾
2,000	"	210¾
5,000	"	210¾
1,000	"	210¾
2,000	"	210¾
5,000	" seller 5	210
5,000	" " 5	210

There was but little done this evening except in gold, which was quiet but quite firm. There was considerable excitement caused just after call by the circulation of a report that gold was 205 in New York, and two or three luckless individuals sold gold at 206, while most of the members rushed to the Tremont to sell their wheat. The wheat market was a good deal excited for a few moments, but the mistake was soon discovered, and the market closed quiet. The following were the quotations in Gold, at Gallagher's Exchange, New York: Opened 212; 8:35 p. m. 211¼; 9:10. p. m. 210; 9:35 p. m. 211¼.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, Jan. 27th, 1865, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson river	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cumb'd Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (gtd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr cer.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market—1st Board weak. 2d Board firm.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

The Second National Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan at par and accrued interest. This loan is open for investment in any sums—the notes being issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1000, and are convertable at the expiration of three years from 15th August, 1864, into 5-20 gold bearing six per cent bonds. A commission of ⅛ per cent is allowed to Banks and Bankers, and notes forwarded by express free of charge.

This Bank also deals in other U. S. Securities at market rates.

J. A. ELLIS, President.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1865.

The following summary shows the movement in flour, grain, provisions, etc., during the past 48 hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	1,106	260
Wheat	10,990	....
Corn	4,605	24,113
Oats	26,612	22,205
Rye	750	....
Barley	2,158	....
Grass Seed	28,583	50,041
Flax Seed	21,755	....
Broom Corn	23,821	20,548
Cured Meats	88,718	451,2[illegible]
Beef	....	100
Pork	100	172
Lard	125,621	115 728
Tallow	2,353	34,316
Butter	11,143	34,872
Dressed Hogs	1,363	2,692
Live Hogs	1,170	311
Cattle	614	519
Hides	72,386	62,364
Highwines	100	225
Wool	23,798	26,304
Lumber	54,000	517,000
Shingles	150,000	250,000
Lath	....	1,000
Salt, brls	....	214

The following table shows the movement in flour and grain during the week ending Jan. 28.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 28.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'ly bu.
R. I. R. R.	1720	30908	22400	74000	2480	2800
I. C. R. R.	200	2800	2400	....	250	....
C B & Q R R	1161	13650	32720	36116	5820	800
N. W. R. R.	2818	57700	9480	116880	1900	4700
C. & A. R. R.	501	4050	2130	4427	....	330
Other roads	1155	1130	....	9847	....	....
Total	8095	110130	71[illegible]	2[illegible]490	10550	8730
Cor. wk. 1864	14127	139672	102086	137427	8389	19350

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 28.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley bu.
By Railroad	1747	2850	19487	3[illegible]	2423	1278
Total	1747	2850	19487	[illegible]	2423	1273

The unsettled state of the gold market renders produce and provisions of all kinds dull and heavy, and the speculative demand is materially checked.

The Provision market ruled unusually quiet and heavy, and prices had a downward tendency. The first dispatch from New York quoted a decline in Mess Pork of $2.00@3.00 ⅌ brl, but the second dispatch showed an improvement. On the whole, however, the news had a depressing effect on the market, and there was a very limited demand. Mess Pork was dull and heavy, with sales of 240 brls city packed at $33.00@34.00. Prime Mess Pork ruled 50c@$1.00 lower, with sales of 100 brls at $30.00, and 300 brls do, buyer thirty days, at $29.50. There was a better inquiry for Bulk Meats, and we note sales of 1,500 pcs city-cured Shoulders at 15½c loose, and 150 bxs country-cured at 15@15½c packed. English Meats were in fair demand, with sales of 150 bxs Cumberland Middles at 17¾c. Lard was quiet, but firmly held, with sales of 100 trcs prime steam at 20¼c, and 100 trcs country kettle at 20¼c.

Dressed Hogs were 25c lower, with sales at 13@13½—chiefly at 13c. The demand was chiefly for shipment.

Highwines were in limited request and firmly held, with sales at $2.17@2.18—closing weak at $2.17.

The week again opens upon an extremely dull market for Flour. The dispatches from New York to-day quoted a decline of 10@15c, and the same may be partially applied to our local market. The only sale reported was [illegible] super at $6.10.

The early dispatches, quoting gold at 211, caused a dull feeling in the Wheat market, and prices declined 3c on the closing rates of Saturday. Subsequently, owing to the advance in gold, there was a better feeling, and the market gradually improved, and the decline was nearly regained. About 121,000 bu changed hands at $1.43@1.47 for No. 1 and $1.35 for No. 2—closing firm but quiet at $1.47 for No. 1—a decline of 1c since the close of 'Change on Saturday.

Corn was quiet and easy at Saturday's ruling prices, with sales of 11,000 bu Rejected at 81@82c del. and 77@78c in store and on track.

The market for Oats opened quiet at a decline of 1½c on the closing price of Saturday, but subsequently, owing to the favorable tenor of the New York dispatches, there was a better feeling in the market, and the decline was in a measure regained—the market closing quiet at 62@63c for No. 1. About 127,000 bu changed hands at 61@63c for No. 1, and 61c for No. 2 in store.

Rye was quiet and easier, with light sales at $[illegible] for No. 1, and 98c@$1.00 for No. 2 in store.

Barley dull, with trifling sales of new No. 2 (north side) at $1.35.

There is rather more activity in Groceries, and the market is firm at quotations elsewhere.

Carbon Oil is quiet at quotations. Holders are not disposed to press sales at a decline.

The stock yards were almost deserted to-day. There were no receipts of consequence to-day. A few lots of Hogs changed hands at $11.00@11.50. About 300 head common grade Cattle changed hands at $3.12½@5.50, mostly at $5.00@5.00. Good Cattle are scarce and wanted.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Provision market was very dull. Mess Pork was offered at $32.50@34.00, and Prime Mess Pork at $30.00, without buyers. English Middles were in fair request, with sales of 350 boxes short rib, at 18c; and 300 boxes Cumberland's at 17c. Lard was dull and neglected. Wheat was dull and closed weak at $1.46 for No 1 Spring. Whisky was dull and weak at $2.17.

DUFFIELD'S HAM HOUSE.—During the past summer Charles Duffield, Esq., erected a splendid new ham house on the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Canal streets, on the next lot west of Culbertson, Blair & Co. It is a large brick structure, 80 by 100 feet, three stories high. The "smoking department" outside of the main building, is 80 by 60 feet, four stories high, is on a highly improved plan, and is said to be the most extensive and complete of any in the United States. It will hold, in the six several chambers, 200,000 lbs. at one hanging, and can turn out 1,000,000 lbs. of smoked meat per month. The capacity of the main ham house is 200,000 hams per season. These two buildings, with sheds and other improvements connected with them, cover a lot of 146 feet front by 200 feet deep, and as a whole is the most convenient, the strongest and most complete improvement for the ham business of any in this country. "Duffield's hams" have long been "household words" in Louisville and Cincinnati, and their reputation here has been fully sustained. From a long experience in Cincinnati, where his hams were universally admired, Mr. Duffield is fully qualified for his business, and he needs no praise from us. His work speaks volumes. Mr. Duffield commenced this speciality in Cincinnati in 1837. His brand of hams, then established, is therefore the oldest in the United States.

Auction Sale of Dry Goods in New York.

At an auction sale of Dry Goods in New York on the 26th inst., 400 packages of standard goods were sold at the following prices: Blackstone A bleached shirtings, 27c; Pembroke do, 27½c; 4-4, 31½c; Hope, 4-4 do, 28c; Nashua, 4-4, extra sheeting; Waurege Stripes, 36½c; Nashua, 4-4 bleached cottons, 37c; Providence 4-4 do, 34½c; Exeter brown sheeting, 4-4 do, 35c; Pepperell E, 4-4, [illegible]; Lewiston G, 4-4 bleached 33½c; Lewiston corset jeans, 30½@32c; Milford denims, 40c; Manchester A do, 36c; James steam mills 5-4 bleached cottons, 41c; Blackstone tigs, 39½c; Clarendon, 27c; 5-4 Naumkeag bleached cottons, 41c; Old Bell corset jeans, 32½c; Manchester bleached cottons, 35½@36c; Uxbridge do, 32c; 4-4 Red River do, 26c; Excelsior 4-4 do, 26c; Hope 4-4 do, 32½c; Hill do, 39½c; Gloucester do, 28½c; Newmarket C do, 25½c; Green Co do, 31½c; Salmon Falls colored jeans, 26c; Lancaster do, 32½c; Naumkeag bleached jeans, 35½@36c; Indian Orchard 6 brown shirtings, 29c; do C, 33; do L, 37½c; Lawrence brown sheetings, 32; Massachusetts do 36c; Lonsdale 4-4 bleached sheetings, 41½c; James do, 38c; Wamsutta 4-4 46c; 4-4 Laurel D. brown do, 32c. A line of 10-4 Eagle blankets, all wool, were offered—sample lot sold at $7.50; no duplicates were offered at this price; also 11-4 Revere blankets were passed, one lot bringing $9.00. A line of 18 lots was also passed—one only sold at 29c—of Lanark No. 3 brown checks; 10 lots National Woolen Co. No. 1 Balmoral skirts—one lot brought $3.30, balance $3.60, $2.90, $2.85 and $2.80. York Mills extra bleached cottons brought 48c; 2 cases more, same price.

Philadelphia Dry Goods Market.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The dry goods trade has been stagnant and very dull this week, the downward tendency in cotton operating unfavorably on business generally, which continues almost at a stand-still, and prices are irregular and rather lower for most descriptions of cotton goods, with little or no disposition on the part of buyers to purchase to any extent at the declines. The stocks on sale are moderate for the season, and the country is bare of goods, but the regular trade are not pressing sales. Woolens are quiet, but steady, and without any material variation to note. There are several large Western purchasers looking round.

Ocean Freights at New York—Jan. 27.

To Liverpool, 500 bales cotton at 5-16d; 300 tcs lard at 18s; 200 bxs bacon at 18s, per neutral; 200 tcs logwood at 19s, per steamer; 700 bales of cotton at ¼d; 200 tcs beef at 8s. To London, 1,000 bush cotton at 1½d; 100 brls pork at 2s; 200 bxs cheese at 30s, per neutral; 200 bxs beef at 8s. To Antwerp, 27 tons mahogany at 22s 6d. To Hamburg, 300 brls petroleum at 8s.

Pork Packing in Cincinnati—Jan. 28.

Gentlemen interested in the pork trade, have collected from the several firms engaged in packing pork in this city, a statement of the number of hogs cut this season, the details of which returns are now before us. It appears that forty houses engaged in cutting, and these packed an aggregate of 336,000 head. This number falls about 62,000 short of the receipts, and is 22,300 less than the total number packed last year. This discrepancy, as compared with receipts, is attributed to the fact that hogs being heavier this year than last, cars did not contain as many as were estimated. The wagon receipts were also small. Those were relied upon in former years as offsets. The hogs taken by butchers. The full account of the packing will be published next week by the Price Current, but it is not expected to vary materially from the above figures.

[According to the above statement, our estimate of the packing in Cincinnati, given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is about 30,000 head too large. As soon as we obtain the exact statistics, we shall lay them before our readers.]

Seeds in Philadelphia—Jan. 27.

For Seeds the demand has fallen off, and Clover is offered at 15¼@15½c, and Flax seed at $3.50@3.55 ⅌ bushel, without sales to any extent.

Baltimore Cattle Market—Jan. 26.

CATTLE.—Only 850 head of Beef Cattle were received at the State Live Stock scales to-day, against 1,000 head last Thursday, but the supply more than met the demand, and 150 head were unsold at the close of the market. Of the balance 169 were taken by Washington butchers, and 550 by Baltimore butchers, at prices ranging from $6.25 to $10.00 for common to good beeves, and at $10.50 per 100 lbs gross for prime, an improvement in rates of 50c per 100 lbs. all round.

HOGS.—Under short receipts prices ruled ¼ to ½c per lb higher, as ordinary to prime live Hogs being made at $13.00 to $15.50 per 100 lbs net.

Philadelphia Flour Market—Jan. 27.

The Flour market is dull and unsettled, and prices very irregular. There is little or no demand for export, and only about 1,500 brls have been disposed of in lots, part to the trade, at $10 for extras, and $12.25@[illegible] for high grade extra family. The sales to retailers and bakers are limited, within the range of $9.50@10.00 for superfine, $10.50@11.00 for extras, $11.25@12.50 for extra family, and a higher figure for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain quiet, and without any change in price or demand.

Pittsburg Oil Market—Jan. 28.

For crude oil the market continues inactive, dealers waiting the opening of the river to operate in either Crude or Refined. Prices were nominally the same as for some days past, notwithstanding the low prices in the East. Take the prices demanded in Pittsburg, and Philadelphia, or even in New York, and the difference is so trifling that no margin for shipment is perceptible. The stock of oil in the leading cities is said to be very limited. So far as this city is concerned, the stock is very low. It will continue so until navigation is resumed on the Allegheny river. When that event will take place remains to be seen. Our latest reports from Oil City and the wells represent a steady improvement, with a good demand, buyers being numerous and money plenty. The amount of oil to be forwarded when the river opens will be very large. The stock of crude in our market has been reduced down to a small amount. There is enough, however, to be a few barrels left. The rates for crude were fixed, without and with packages. Refined oils not very active. Former prices were maintained. CRUDE OIL—Sales 160 brls with packages at [illegible]c, packages included; 55 brls at 42½c, and 160 brls at 43c, packages included.

REFINED OIL—The demand was limited, the principal inquiry being on export account. Sales 150 brls free at 56c; 25 do at 58c. Bond oil was quiet and prices unchanged. The stock of refined on the market at this time is very limited.

BENZOLE.—The market was steady but very active. Prices ranged from 20 @ 40c for bonded and free.

Detroit Lumber Market—Jan. 28.

The demand, owing to the good sleighing, has improved. Shingles are dull and low prices. Otherwise we make no change at present. The retail rates are:

First clear	[illegible]
Second clear	[illegible]
Third clear	[illegible]
Barn boards	[illegible]
Common boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Dressed flooring	[illegible]
Dressed siding	[illegible]
Shingles, No 1 sawed	[illegible]
No 1 shaved	[illegible]
No 2 sawed	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Cedar posts	[illegible]

Cleveland Markets, Jan. 28.

Wheat—Continues heavy and more or less nominal. Sales were made last night and this morning of 1 car Extra red from store at $2 00; 1 car No. 1 Red from store at $2.00, and 1 car No. 2 red from store at $1 90. The market closes firmer, but unsettled.

Corn—Quiet and nominal at $1 38@1 40 for old shelled from store; $1 15@1 20 for new do do.

Oats—There were free offerings at 80c from store on 'Change, but no sales. The range is 80@82c, asking.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, January 30.

The market was very dull, owing to the light receipts and the entire absence of good Cattle. There is an increased inquiry for prime Cattle, which would bring ready sale at fair prices. Most of the stock received for several days has been much too poor for shipment, and consequently shippers are almost out of the market. There are but a few head left over, mostly stock which has been refused by the Government Inspector. The sales yesterday and to-day were:

G. Adams sold Zeigler 20 head rough Oxen, averaging 1,450 lbs, at $4.75, and 20 head, averaging 1,185 lbs, at $4.05, and 18 head to Keller, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $5 30; Berg sold Rosenthal 15 head common Steers, averaging [illegible],190 lbs, at $5 20; Reed sold Atwood 54 head coarse Steers, averaging 1,108 lbs at $5.25; Frye & co sold Enwright 11 head light steers and Cows, averaging 875 lbs, at $4.90.

Forty-nine head rough Oxen to Patterson, averaging 1,154 lbs, at $6.00, and 39 head light Steers and Heifers, averaging 765 lbs, at $31.50 per head.

Stearns sold Cook 18 head light Steers, averaging 940 lbs, at $5.60.

Thomas sold Frank 11 head common Steers, averaging 1,170 lbs, at $6 25.

Bogart sold Morris 20 head fat Cows, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $6.50; 25 head light Cows, averaging 864 lbs, to Dyckman, at $3.62½, and 12 light Steers, averaging 926 lbs, at $4.75.

Chamberlain sold to Stanley 13 Steers, averaging 1,179 lbs, at $6.75, and 4 Cows, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $4.75.

HOGS—There were but few on the market, and there was no material change in the feeling, although some lots were bought at a little higher figures to fill out shipping lots. The sales yesterday and to-day were:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallworth & M.	Tilden	91	197	$11.50
do	do	[illegible]	217	11.50
do	do	[illegible]	230	11.50
Webb	do	111	218	11.35
G[illegible]ley	Hough	40	277	11.85
Bixby	Allerton	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.00
Wells	do	128	191	10.25

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1865.

FREIGHTS—There is no change in freights since our last. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	$1.60	$3.30	$1.30
To Boston, all rail	1.85	3.30	2.00
To Buffalo, all rail	.85	1.70	1.00
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.75	3.10	1.80
To Baltimore, all rail	1.50	3.10	1.80

FLOUR—Received, 1,106 brls; shipped, 260 brls. Market continues dull. Sales were 100 brls spring at $6.10.

WHEAT—[illegible] none. Market opened dull and 3c lower than at the close of 'Change Saturday, but subsequently advanced and closing firm. Sales were: SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—1,000 bu No 1 Spring at $1.47; 14,000 bu do at $1.46½; 1,000 bu do at $1.46½; 31,000 bu do at $1.46; 6,000 bu do at $1.45½; 30,000 bu do at $1.45[illegible]; 5,000 bu No 2 Spring at $1.35—closing firm at $1.47 for No 1 Spring.

CORN—Received, 4,605 bu; shipped, 24,113 bu. Market quiet and steady. Sales were: 400 bu rejected at 82c, del; 400 bu do at 81c, del; 5,300 bu do at 78c in store; 2,000 bu do at 77½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 77½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 77½c on track.

OATS—Received, 26,612; shipped, 22,205 bu. Market opened quiet at a decline of 1½c, but subsequently advanced [illegible]—closing quiet. Sales were: 2,000 bu No. 1 oats in store at 62½c; 12,000 do at 62½c; 37,000 bu do at 62c; 30,000 bu do at 61½c; 7,000 bu do at 61½c; 5,000 bu do at 61½c; 20,000 bu do at 61c; 3,000 bu No. 2 oats at 61c—closing quiet at 62@62½c for No. 1 in store.

RYE—Received, 750 bu; shipped, none. Market quiet and easier. Sales were:—1,200 bu No 1 Rye in store at $1.12; 4,000 bu No 2 do at $1.00; 1,000 bu do at 98c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,158 bu. Market dull. Sales were:—400 bu New No 2 N S, at $1.35.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.20@4.25.

BEANS—Market quiet at $2.00@2.15, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—Received 23,821 lbs; shipped 20,548 lbs. Market quiet but firm at [illegible].

BUTTER—Continues quiet at previous figures. The stock is large and demand very light. We quote:

Choice Dairy	[illegible]
Extra Roll	[illegible]
Prime Firkin	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]

Sales to-day 24 firkins and 1,500 lbs Roll at [illegible].

BAGGING—Quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Monitor, 2 bu, seamless, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Chicago, A, 2 bu, seamless, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Waverly, A, 2 bu, seamless, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Manchester Linen, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Hampden, B, 2 bu, seamless, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Western Prairie, 2 bu, sewed linen, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Longwood, A, 2 bu, sewed linen, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Corn Exchange, A, sewed linen, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Garden City, A, sewed linen, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Excelsior, A, sewed linen, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Burlaps, 4 bu, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Gunny Bags, 4 bu, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Gunny Bags, 2 bu, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Paper Flour Sacks, ½ brl, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Paper Flour Sacks, ¼ brl, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Cotton Flour Sacks, half brl	[illegible]
quarter brl	[illegible]

COAL—Is quiet with no material change in quotations. We quote:

Erie—Brookfield	[illegible]
do Ormsby	[illegible]
CLEVELAND—Briar Hill	[illegible]
do Mineral Ridge	[illegible]
do Willow Bank	[illegible]
do Tunnel	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

COOPERAGE—Quiet at unchanged prices. [illegible]

COFFEE—The market is fairly active and [illegible]. We still quote: [illegible]

EGGS—Are in better demand at [illegible].

FRUITS—Green Fruits are dull and unchanged. Dried Fruits are in some little demand, but round lots are not to be forced on the market, except at a concession from quotations. Other dried fruits are [illegible] quotations. [illegible]

Green Apples, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, at retail, cooking	[illegible]
Lemons, Malaga, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Oranges, Havana, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Dried Apples, N. Y., ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Ohio Apples in brls	[illegible]
Dried [illegible] in bags	[illegible]
Blackberries, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, pared, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Cherries, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Raisins, layers, ⅌ box old	[illegible]
Raisins, layers, ⅌ box new	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R., per box old	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R., per box new	[illegible]
Currants, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Figs, Smyrna, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, soft shell	[illegible]
Almonds, hard shell	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish	[illegible]
Pecan Nuts	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

Sales 150 brls Ohio dried apples at 14½c [illegible].

FISH—Continue in good demand at unchanged figures. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1 hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 2 hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 1 qr brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1 hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1 qr brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1 hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, large family, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, extra mess, ⅌ kit	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1 kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, family kits	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1 pickled, round, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1 pickled, ⅌ hf brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, large, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, large, ⅌ hf brl	[illegible]
Herrings, dried, No. 1, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Herrings, Scaled, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, ⅌ hf brl, No. 1	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, ⅌ hf brl, No. 2	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, kits	[illegible]
Pollock, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Hake, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Halibut, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Oysters, 2d quality	[illegible]
Lobsters, ⅌ doz, 1 lb cans	[illegible]
Lobsters, ⅌ doz, 2 lb cans	[illegible]
Salmon, ⅌ doz, 1 lb cans	[illegible]
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb	[illegible]

GREASE—Dull and almost entirely nominal. We quote:

White Grease	[illegible]
Yellow Grease	[illegible]
Brown Grease	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 100 brls; shipped, 225 brls. Market quiet but firm. Sales were [illegible] at $2.17; 250 brls do at $2.17—the market closing [illegible] at $2.17.

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day 1,363. Market dull and 25c per 100 lbs lower. Sales were: [illegible]

HAY—There is nothing whatever doing in hay. Prices remain nominally unchanged. We continue to quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

HIDES—Received, 72,386 lbs; shipped, 62,364 lbs. The market is very quiet, with but little demand. Prices unchanged. Tanners complain of the unusually large presence of grubs in the hides, and few lots are entirely clear of them. We quote: [illegible]

LEATHER—Is a little weaker, but there is no change in quotations. We quote: [illegible]

LUMBER—Received, 54,000 feet; shipped, 517,000 feet; [illegible] Lath. There are no material changes to note. The market continues firm, with a very light supply of some grades. We quote: [illegible]

OILS—The market opens quiet but firm and unchanged [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

CARBON OILS—The market is quiet at previous quotations. Holders show no disposition to press the article. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The Provision market was dull and heavy, with but little speculation and almost an entire absence of demand. The news from New York at the opening [illegible] extreme depression in the general feeling, dispatches showed a slight improvement.

Mess Pork—Demand very light and market drooping. Sales to-day, 240 brls city packed Mess Pork at $33.00@34.00.

Prime Mess Pork—Dull, and nominally lower. Sales to-day were: 100 brls city packed Mess Pork at $30.00; 300 brls do at $29.50, option 30 days.

Sweet Pickled Hams—200 tcs sweet pickled Hams at [illegible].

Bulk Meats—Market more active. Sales were: 1,500 pcs Bulk Shoulders at 15½ loose; Milwaukee-cured Shoulders at 15½ packed; country Shoulders at 15c packed.

Pork Tongues—41 brls Pork Tongues at [illegible].

English Meats—In better demand. [illegible] bxs Cumberland Middles at 17¾c—averaging [illegible].

Lard—Quiet but held firmly. Sales to-day [illegible] steam rendered Lard at 20¼c; 100 trcs country do at 20¼c.

POULTRY—Are quiet with a fair demand. We quote: [illegible]

POTATOES—Are very dull with almost no inquiry. We continue to quote: [illegible]

SUGARS—Are more active, and the market is firm at Saturday's quotations. We quote: [illegible]

SYRUPS—Are firm and without change. We quote: [illegible]

SEEDS—Received, 28,583 lbs Grass, and [illegible] lbs Flax Seed; shipped, 50,041 lbs Grass Seed.

Timothy Seeds—Firm. Sales were [illegible] lots at $4.90@5.00; 24 bags do at $4.90.

Flax Seed—Quiet at $2.60@2.75.

Clover seed—Quiet and nominal at [illegible].

SALT—Shipped 214 brls. The market is dull at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

TALLOW—Received [illegible]; shipped, [illegible]. Market neglected and nominal at [illegible] for packers.

TEAS—Are firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

VINEGAR—Is very dull. Prices are [illegible]

WOOL—Received [illegible]; shipped, [illegible]. Market dull and nominal at [illegible] for Common to Medium Fleece.

NOTICE.

☞ OUR ATTENTION HAVING BEEN CALLED to assertions and statements lately made to the public prints, with the design of detracting from the repute enjoyed by our Thread, we beg to inform the public that our standard has never been changed during the past Thirty Years; and that, now, as heretofore, no pains or expense are, or will be, spared to maintain [illegible] Spool Cotton its present character.

The attention of Buyers and Consumers is called to the fact that most of the new Threads offered to the public, from No. 30 upwards, are marked up [illegible] the difference in the coarseness of numbers, [illegible] to correspond with our numbers, [illegible] ten (10) to twenty (20) per cent.

J. & P. COATS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, [illegible] which have, [illegible] of medicine [illegible] "Consumption" [illegible] from attempting [illegible] [illegible] Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup [illegible] the use of [illegible] [illegible]

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS. [illegible] Mrs. Dr. PARKER has returned [illegible] permanently located in [illegible] street, near Post Office. [illegible] treatment of the feet [illegible] moderate.

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 86 Randolph street; specialist in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, syphilitic and all private disorders of a contagious character; cures them without mercury, iodide of potassium, or any poison; but with the use of his [illegible], a positive cure for that much to be dreaded poison, syphilis in all its forms. Spermatorrhœa, nocturnal involuntary emissions, brought on by self abuse, sexual excess, &c., causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, impotency, and other diseases, with other deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured with an infallible remedy saving time and expense. All kinds of disease of the genital or sexual organs, and of a private nature radically cured.

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans, and for the last three years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of the South, and some of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. For more particulars see pamphlet, referred to a book, which will soon be issued by Dr. James on the Venereal, etc.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph street (up-stairs). Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. [illegible]

To Cure Wakefulness.

Add four table-spoons full of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to a tumbler of cold water; drink just before you retire, and you will sleep well and have pleasant dreams.

For sale by BLISS & SHARP, J. PARSONS & CO., BUCK & RAYNER, F. & R. M. HOWE, and J. BOARDMAN LORD, Druggists, Chicago. [illegible]

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters.

Invalid reader do you know what nine tenths of the Bitter compounds you are solicited by the proprietors to accept as universal panaceas are composed of? [illegible] [illegible] alcohol, containing a considerable proportion of fusel oil, a poison almost as deadly as prussic acid. The basis of the re[illegible] tinctures of the Materia Medica is the same. No amount of herbs or extracts can overcome the bad tendency of this element. The essence of sound Rye [illegible] is the only stimulant which can be used with safety as a component of a tonic, alterative and antibilious medicine, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only preparation of the kind in the world in which this article is used as an ingredient. Hence the extraordinary effects of this great specific in giving strength without producing excitement. No other Tonic does this. All the ordinary bitters [illegible] [illegible] the appetite, and removes [illegible] and depression which always accompanies weakness of the bodily powers. [illegible]

Doctor Thomson

Has had more than thirty years of experience in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa, and all Private Diseases. The Unfortunate's Guide, containing valuable information, and testimonials from the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in favor of Dr. Thomson, mailed to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Office and Anatomical Museum, 116 South Clark street, Chicago. Address P. O. Box 12. [illegible]

Upham's

HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best hair-dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the Hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Barber's Itch, etc. Price, 50 cents a box.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $1 a package.

UPHAM'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC is warranted to cure any case of Chills and Fever, no matter how long standing. Price, $1 a box.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER will remove the hair from low foreheads in five minutes, without injury to the skin. Price, $1 a bottle.

DR. LA CROIX'S LIFE BALM, the great Nervine and Rejuvenating Remedy, restores to manly vigor all who are suffering from Impaired Spinal Energy, Nervous Debility, etc., arising from whatever cause. Price, $1 a package.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 75 cents a box.

Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. Circulars sent free. Also by J. H. REED & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Western Agents. [illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, can be consulted at his office [illegible] corner of Monroe, Chicago, [illegible] a block from the Postoffice, on all chronic [illegible] and Diseases of a private and delicate nature [illegible] which he treats with unparalleled success. [illegible] [illegible] Gentlemen can [illegible] the Doctor with safety. Office [illegible] [illegible] to 5 p. m. Sundays, [illegible] Consultation free. Address Box 154, inclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health. [illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, [illegible] GARRETT BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL., [illegible] 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the [illegible], for supplying the United States with [illegible] barrels best quality Spring Wheat Flour, in [illegible] [illegible] Bushels White Beans, in good barrels, head lined, [illegible] Pounds good Brown Sugar, in good strong barrels, head lined. [illegible] Pounds Star Candles. [illegible] Pounds good Palm Soap. [illegible] Gallons Cider or Whisky Vinegar in brls. [illegible] Pounds Hard Bread in boxes. [illegible] Pounds Fine Salt, in [illegible] [illegible]

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,

BALTIMORE, MD., January 21st, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., on FRIDAY, February [illegible], for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, [illegible] [illegible]

J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme [illegible] SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1864. [illegible] [illegible] John A. Gardner, Clerk.

Banking and Exchange.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, January 18th, 1865. [illegible] [illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, [illegible] [illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY. SOL. A. SMITH, JR., Agent.

POWDER MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] Water street, cor. State, Chicago, Ill.

DEALERS IN

Safety Fuse for Blasting, [illegible]

RICHMOND HOUSE, [illegible] PEARCE, Proprietor. [illegible]

Medicinal.

$100 REWARD

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS, INFLUENZA, TICKLING in the THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, Or Relieve Consumptive Coughs,

AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

OVER 50,000 BOTTLES

Have been sold in the leading town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, many of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It does not dry up a Cough!

But loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES

Will Invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough.

And we, though it is an extra cost openly in its operation, find it perfectly harmless in the hands of children. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age with perfect safety. In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure if taken in time.

No Family Should Be without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENTS.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not realize the above, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing it to be a medicine of merit, and one that will secure for it a home in every household.

Be sure and ask for COE'S COUGH BALSAM when so small an investment will cure you, and when you are told that something else is "just as good," or "the same thing," or "has the same virtues," or "is a specific or sure cure," do not be induced to take it, as the dealer who says so is trying to impose upon you for the sake of a few cents more profit.

Sold by druggists everywhere at

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Medicinal.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION.
FLUID PREPARATION.
FLUID PREPARATION.

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS.
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS.
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS.

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD.
SURE TO DO GOOD.
SURE TO DO GOOD.

AND CANNOT DO HARM.
AND CAN DO NO HARM.
AND CANNOT DO HARM.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

[illegible]

Legal Notices.

EVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme Court, Term 4, D. 1864.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

☞ OUR ATTENTION HAVING BEEN CALLED to numerous and statements lately made by parties in town, with the object of injuring our business, we would say that we have been established for thirty Years; and during now, as heretofore, we will be, spared to maintain for ourselves the

Highest Character

for the fair and honorable manner in which we do business, and for the fact that most of the new Threads offered to the public from 10 to 15 upwards, are marked as, and sold for, the same numbers with our thicknesses, often running from 30 to 40 per cent. finer.

J. & P. COATS.

SCHENK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEA WEED AND GRINDING WEED

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY [illegible], 1865.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy Case.

PROCEEDINGS ON FRIDAY.

Examination of Witnesses for the Government Continued.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, January 21.

The Military Commission, before whom the Chicago conspirators are arraigned, assembled this morning in the rotunda of the Court House in this city, pursuant to adjournment. All the members of the Court were present, also the Judge Advocate, the prisoners and their counsel.

The Court came to order at about a quarter past eleven o'clock.

The record of yesterday's proceedings were read by the Recorder and approved.

Mr. Asay said that he was unprepared on two questions of material importance to the defense. In the first place he proposed to bring into Court the two daughters of Walsh, to confront the witness Langhorne, as they did not know that they have ever seen him. He might have seen them in Camp Douglas after the arrests, but he was not certain of the fact. He therefore requested that the witness be held by the Court until the girls could be opened their case. In the second place he had been informed by a gentleman in Dayton that Mr. Langhorne had informed a gentleman in the Burnett House, in this city, that he might be persuaded to stay in the town and decline to give evidence for the prosecution of Walsh. Under the circumstances he was very anxious that they have every one

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865.

THE CITY.

THE REMONSTRANCE TO SPRINGFIELD.

Remonstrance of Nine Thousand Citizens against the Horse Railroad Bill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1865.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The full delegation of citizens, backed by the signatures of nine thousand remonstrants, have just left our office for Springfield, to protest against the Horse Railroad swindle.

Yours, [illegible] REED, AYRES, & Co.

[illegible] will preach in the [illegible] this evening (Tuesday) [illegible].

FINES.—[illegible] were imposed in the Police Court yesterday, amounting in the aggregate to [illegible].

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church was opened on Sunday for public worship for the first time. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Senour, of [illegible].

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS at the Indiana M. E. Church continue with increasing interest. Preaching each evening by the pastor, Rev. W. D. Skelton.

REMOVED.—Lieutenant Colonel Schaffner has removed his headquarters to Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street. He has authority to organize a regiment under the last call for men.

BOUNTY JUMPER.—Justice Miller fined John Langdon, of Milwaukee, yesterday, $40 and costs, on suspicion of being a confidence man and bounty jumper. The charge upon which he was arrested was vagrancy.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. MARY OF THE LAKE.—The semi-annual examinations of this university will terminate to-day, Jan. 31, with exercises, consisting of debates, dramatic entertainments and music by the various societies of the institution. Tickets of admission will be found for the occasion.

THE NORTHWESTERN FAIR.—Ladies belonging to the First Unitarian Society who feel an interest in the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair, are requested to meet in the Lecture Room of the Unitarian Church, on Wabash avenue, at three o'clock to-day. Let there be a general turn out.

NEW MUSIC.—"Rosalie" is the title of a new waltz composed by Miss Mary A. Skeats of this city, and published by H. M. Higgins. The waltz is really very pretty. It is quite a credit to the composer, and a very handsome compliment to Mr. S. Myers, to whom it is dedicated.

ANOTHER JUVENILE FAIR.—A juvenile Fair was held at the residence of Mrs. I. N. Arnold, one evening last week, by Misses Florence Arnold, Fanny E. Dole, Mary L. Dole, and Lulu McCrea. They realized the neat sum of $72.30, which is to be spent for the relief of soldiers' families.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society is to be held at its rooms this afternoon, at 3 o'clock to hear and act upon the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed building for the association. A design will be exhibited at the meeting.

AT WORK.—The Committee of Engineers appointed by the Mayor to devise a plan for cleaning the river, and consisting of Messrs. Gooding, Van Nortwick, Moore and Chesbrough were in session yesterday examining the various plans for cleansing the river. Ten plans have so far been submitted.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Mr. H. A. Crowell, formerly a compositor in the TRIBUNE office, has become a partner in the publication of the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Daily Bulletin*. "Gus." is a capital printer, an excellent business man, and a very "prince of good fellows." His numerous friends in Chicago will heartily rejoice to hear of his prosperity.

ALIENS.—Since our last report, fourteen aliens have taken out their first papers in the office of the Circuit Clerk. They were subjects of the following powers: The Duke of Holstein, 1; the Queen of Great Britain, 4; the Elector of Hesse Cassel, 1; the King of Prussia, 4; the King of Wirtemburg, 3; the King of Sweden and Norway, 1.

HELD TO BAIL.—Peter Farrell, charged with swindling John H. Woods, of Pottawatamie county, Iowa, out of $300, by a confidence operation, was yesterday further examined before Justice Brown. Our reporter did not remain until the examination was concluded, but was informed, late last evening, that he was held to bail in $500 to await the action of a Grand Jury.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A freight train, going west, and a passenger train coming east collided, on Saturday morning, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, between Bristol and Randolph stations, killing the engineer of the passenger train, injuring both locomotives, and partially demolishing one of the cars. [illegible] The train was delayed five hours by the accident.

LARCENIES.—Patrick Nichols was yesterday arraigned before Justice Miller at the Police Court upon the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from a saloon keeper. The case was continued until to-day, the prisoner being required to furnish bail in the sum of $300. Frederick Watts and Thomas Stapleton were also arraigned on the charge of stealing $100 from E. O. Sullivan, No. 152 Market street. The prosecution failing to make a case, the prisoners were discharged.

FOUND DEAD.—A young woman, named Annie C. Tracey, a servant in the house of Mrs. Flanigan, No. 121 Michigan street, was found dead in her bed, yesterday morning, under circumstances leading to a belief that a coroner's inquest was necessary. The deceased formerly resided in Lafayette, Indiana, where she has a sister now living. In her possession were found certain letters and [illegible] Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of West Virginia, and Albert R. Fay, Lafayette, Indiana. Coroner will hold an inquest on the remains this morning.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ' Opinion of Valuable Oil Territory.—In sending on his subscription for stock to the *President Petroleum Company*, he says: "After having personally explored your lands I think them very, very valuable, and wonder that the property had not been bought up long ago." Since his visit the company have been offered $100 per acre for what only cost the company $[illegible]. Armstrong & Co., of this city, the agents for this company, have just received a letter from the company, saying that the books will be closed in a very short time.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—John Henderson, a printer, employed in Chicago, but residing with his father-in-law at Raineville, ten miles from Waukegan, was overcome by the cold on Tuesday evening last, while walking from Waukegan homeward and died; his body was found by two brothers of his wife, as they were on their way to school the next morning. The Waukegan *Gazette* says: "From the appearance of the snow immediately around the body, it was plain to perceive that he had wrestled strongly with death for the mastery, but his benumbed limbs refused their office. Every effort to regain his feet proved of no avail, and he succumbed to the dread victor. It is thought that Mr. Henderson was somewhat seized with a sort of vertigo, which occasioned his loss of self-command and endurance to exposure, which he ever possessed. Extreme cold sometimes effects the brain very much as extreme heat does, and we incline to the opinion that Mr. Henderson's death may be attributed to such an agency." The deceased was son-in-law of Rev. James Kapple of Hainesville. He was aged thirty-eight years and leaves a family to mourn his loss.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On Sunday night the Provost Guard repaired to a house of ill-fame, in this city, a man dressed in soldier's apparel, and kept him in confinement until yesterday morning. He was then taken before Col. Strong, and gave his name as James Bowles. Failing to account for his possession of the clothing, he was remanded until something satisfactory could be learned concerning him. [illegible] Lieut. Hageboom drew his revolver and shot him in the fleshy part of the arm. The surgeon who dressed the wound found below the fresh aperture a musket wound partially healed over. Bowles is a desperate fellow. The above is the version of the affair, given by the military authorities. Another version is given by an "eye witness" as follows:

"Going to my office, and while within a few steps of it, on Monday morning, I heard the report of a pistol, and, looking up, saw a posse of soldiers urging forward an elderly gray-headed soldier, [illegible] The Lieutenant then deliberately pointed his pistol, (the soldier standing) and shot him through the right lung, the ball passing through his body. Those who witnessed say it was a wanton shooting [illegible] at a target."

A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION COMING.—The great exhibition known as the "Miltonian Tableaux of Paradise Lost," from London, England, which has been exhibited during the past year in various cities of the East and West, will visit Chicago on Monday next, February 6th—opening in Smith & Nixon's Hall. It will be there but a short time, and will then be removed to New York, where arrangements have already been made for a "protracted stay." [illegible]

[illegible]

THE HUBBARD MURDER.

Arguments and Instructions to the Jury in the Case of Spindler—He is found Guilty—Motion for a New Trial.

The Circuit Court opened at nine o'clock yesterday morning, when the argument for the prosecution was concluded by Hon. Joseph Knox. He said that in proportion to the aggravation of the case should be the watchfulness of the jury to see that the accused was not convicted without evidence, or that he should not escape punishment if guilty. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following instructions were then given to the jury:

For the People—The Court instructs the jury that, if they believe from the evidence that the defendant administered white arsenic to his wife, as charged in the indictment, and that her name is properly stated in the indictment, and that she has died from the effects of such arsenic, and that said arsenic was a deadly poison, then the jury should find the defendant guilty.

2. If the jury believe from the evidence that the proper name of the deceased was, in her native tongue, Anna Spindler, and that when such name is translated or rendered into the English language, it is called or spelled *Ann*, then the given or Christian name of the deceased is properly set forth in the indictment.

3. The Court further instructs the jury that, if they believe from the evidence that the words *Ann*, *Anne* and *Anna* are promiscuously and interchangeably in the English language, and in common use, indiscriminately applied to persons who spell their names in either of the above ways, and that the given or Christian name of the deceased was Anna in Bohemian, and in English would be spelled in either of the above ways, and the names *Ann*, *Anne* and *Anna* are used promiscuously and interchangeably as above stated, then the Christian name of the deceased is correctly set forth in the indictment.

The Court further instructs the jury that the defendant is presumed by law to have intended the natural and ordinary consequences of his act in giving his wife a deadly poison. If the jury believe that the defendant administered white arsenic, and that the said arsenic was a deadly poison, then they must find the prisoner guilty of the crime charged in the indictment.

For the Defense—The jury are instructed that the indictment must set out or allege the Christian name of the deceased correctly; and if they find a material variance between the Christian name of the deceased, as proven on the trial, and the name as set forth in the indictment, such variance will be fatal, and they must find the defendant not guilty under this indictment.

2. Before the jury can find the prisoner guilty they must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the deceased was correctly, properly and certainly named in the indictment.

A recess to 4 o'clock was then ordered, at which time the jury had rendered a verdict of "guilty." A motion for a new trial was at once made.

Daniel Ward and J. P. Bonascord will this morning receive their sentences.

N. W. SANITARY FAIR.

Meeting of Executive Committee—The Work Progressing Favorably.

A meeting of the Executive Committee for the coming Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home was held at the Sanitary Commission Rooms, No. 66 Madison street, yesterday afternoon. T. B. Bryan, Esq., presided, and E. W. Blatchford, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Letters from Governor Miller, of Minnesota, and Governor Lewis, of Wisconsin, were reported, expressing very cordially their appreciation of the Fair, and their co-operation in furthering its objects.

The Committee on Seal and Medal reported a design for a seal, which was shown to those present. It bears the name "Northwestern Sanitary Fair, Chicago, Ill., 1865." In the center is an eagle bearing a scroll, on which is the motto, "*Fiat coronat Opus*"—The end crowns the work.

A letter from the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, was read, stating that the little "Monitor" would be forwarded for exhibition at the coming Fair.

A letter from Peter Page, Esq., was read, declining to act as Chairman of the Building Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate a Chairman of the Building Committee: N. S. Bouton, J. Bauer, and L. B. Boomer.

Mr. Lighthall, Chairman of the Committee on Glue Manufacturers, resigned his position, and Mr. Wahl was appointed in his stead.

It was voted that the various skating parks be requested to give benefits for the Fair, in advance of the Fair.

Henry W. Rice was elected Chairman of the Committee on the Manufacture of Nuts, Bolts, and Washers.

A proposition was submitted by Richard Edwards to publish an illustrated report of the Sanitary Fair. The proposition was laid on the table.

A Publication Committee was appointed to superintend the printing of all documents relating to the Fair, consisting of S. P. Rounds and A. L. Sewell, with power to appoint their associates.

It was proposed to build a bridge across Michigan avenue, from the park to the restaurant, and a plan was submitted by L. B. Boomer.

Mr. F. W. Gates reported that the proprietors of the artesian well would give the receipts which might arise from an exhibition of their well. J. C. Dore was appointed chairman of the committee to superintend the exhibition.

The Committee on Machinery was divided, and S. J. Bayes was appointed chairman on Railroad Machinery.

Edward Ely was appointed chairman of a committee to report upon the mode of distributing the circulars of the Commission.

M. S. Sullivant was elected chairman of the Committee on Farmers, vice Isaac Funk, deceased.

On motion of E. B. McCagg, it was voted to publish the general circular in German, and a committee was appointed to provide for its distribution.

On motion, a committee was appointed to confer with the Express Companies for the free transportation of small packages, consisting of Mr. Hoes and [illegible].

The following committees were reported:

Millinery—E. Schoen (chairman), J. M. Fisk, Jas. M. Wetherill, G. Schoen, Chicago; R. A. Sanford, Rockford, Ill.; Willard Morse, Jr., Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. J. Dugan, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Ada A. Libbey, Decatur, Ill.

On Washing Machinery—Harry Duvall, chairman, Chicago; John Ward, R. C. Browning, New York; Mr. Boyce (of Boyce Bros. & Squires), S. James Denais, Boston; John Young, Amsterdam, N. Y.; W. Whitney, Winchendon, Mass.; David Lyman, Middlefield, Conn.; Mr. Colby (of Colby Bros. & Co.), Waterbury, Vt.; Wm. Van Name, Mr. Smith (of Cincinnati Washing Co.), Cincinnati; Wm. Doty, Janesville, Wis.; M. C. Grant, Detroit; S. W. Walker, Kalamazoo; Geo. Van Name, St. Louis; M. J. Smith, Wayne, DuPage county, Ill.

On Tobacco and Cigars—Jas. Van Etta (chairman), Wm. T. Daniels, Jacob Friedman, Walter J. Van Horn, John C. Friedman, Simon Quinlan.

On Leather—L. S. Stoppy (chairman), C. C. Wallis, Wm. Grey, P. R. L. Harding, R. P. Brown.

On Jewelry and Jewelers—J. H. Hoes, (Chairman), Mr. Mayo, A. H. Miller, M. Campbell, Geo. McIlwain.

On Tea and Coffee—A. H. Blackall, (Chairman), Samuel Billings, Wm. Davis, H. J. Griswold, Chas. Goyer.

It was voted that the Chairman of each Committee be especially requested to prepare his circular and report it at the meeting to be held on Monday next.

The appointment of a Committee on Publications was referred to the officers of the Executive Committee, with power to act.

The Hide and Wool department was divided and John Clough appointed Chairman on Hides.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

OUR LEGISLATURE.—The members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois on a visit to Chicago, yesterday made the tour of the city. About forty gentlemen were of the party, including several members of the Common Council and other city officers. The names of the visitors and gentlemen of the press were given in our issue of Sunday.

The Senatorial delegation, with a few [illegible], took breakfast at the residence of Governor William Bross.

[illegible]

inspection would not enable one to determine whether or not it was brought up in such quantities as to pay the cost of working.

The party was then taken to the mansion of Hon. S. S. Hayes, City Comptroller, near Union Park, where a bountiful spread of creature comforts awaited them. An hour was spent there very pleasantly, amid the disappearance of turkey, the murder of oysters, popping of corks, and other music. The "Battle Cry of Freedom" was given in splendid style, by the company just before leaving.

The next place visited was the Washington Skating Park, and the time was there spent till the evening shadows began to fall. Supper at the hotel being taken, the gentlemen betook themselves to the enjoyments of the evening. The Opera Skating Park, the Museum, and Smith & Nixon's Hall, were all thrown open to them, and other places were also visited.

A special train left the city at midnight, for Springfield, bearing on it the greatness of the State. One thing is worthy of mention. But that the public saw a string of carriages in the streets, no one would have known that nearly a whole State government was in Chicago. Their advent was not the signal for trebling the price of board, and they were provided with comfortable quarters without discommoding other people. Should they conclude to come here to stay, we think the same might be guaranteed to them in future.

"FACT AND FICTION."

John B. Gough Before the Young Men's Association Last Evening.

Mr. John B. Gough last evening delivered at Smith & Nixon's Hall, his celebrated lecture on "Fact and Fiction," before the Young Men's Association. Long before the hour at which the lecture was advertised to commence, the hall was crowded to excess with expectant auditors. The lecturer was introduced by H. H. Wigard, the President of the Association.

The lecture was replete with anecdote, brimful of humor, thorough in its ethics. That it was discursive, rambling, even disconnected, need not be told to those who are familiar with Gough's oratory. But these very traits, which would be faults in others, are with him elements of popularity. Gough is an orator *sui generis*. He is a speaker such as nature sometimes makes, unpolished by educational means. He is popular because he is a strong and ready, rather than a brilliant thinker, and because he dares to speak just as he thinks. [illegible] lecture of last evening was fully equal to any of his previous efforts. Gough is an old man to the lecture field, but, like Moses, his eye is not dim, neither is his natural force abated.

Mr. Gough will lecture this evening in the same hall on "Eloquence and Orators."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The programme of the Philharmonic concert last evening was a decided improvement upon its predecessors this season, but is yet capable of improvement. There is too much sameness in these programmes. Why don't Balatka strike out and give us something new? We are tired of these programmes always represented in the classical by Beethoven alone. Up to the present time we have incessantly had a symphony of Beethoven, an overture or two, a fantasia on operatic themes, and two vocal pieces, the instrumentation being for the entire orchestra. If these concerts are worth giving at all, it is worth while to prepare programmes with something new occasionally. Mendelssohn, Mozart, Haydn, Handel and others certainly furnish a mine of symphonies, trios, quartets, concertos, overtures, &c., from which to choose and in the solo line the selection is endless. And yet the programmes give us nothing classical but Beethoven. "Tobe sure last evening we got a *notturno* from the Midsummer Night's Dream," music and an overture from Hiller; but why not have had all the music of the Midsummer Night's Dream instead of a morsel? There is talent enough in the orchestra to learn new music and play it, if the proper energy is only directed towards the selection and rehearsals. We fear there is too much presumption on the Philharmonic season as a *fait accompli*; but we submit to the management and Mr. Balatka that subscribers to the concerts are getting tired of this monotony. These constant repetitions tend to neglect of rehearsals, and consequently imperfect renditions before the public.

The symphony betrayed this fault, although it was the F major, one of the lightest and easiest of the series. The *allegro* went off tolerably, the *scherzo* very well, but the third and last movements were mangled, the third especially being almost destitute of expression, and the instruments wandering *ad libitum*, while the brasses half the time were crazy. We had hoped to see this bright, cheerful and joyous creation of Beethoven's performed well, but we must confess to disappointment. The symphony was followed by Balatka's Douglas Elegy, a very good composition, with some fine chords and instrumental effects well worked up, but rather out of keeping with the rest of the programme. Still more out of place was the Faust Fantasia, with the ineffable t-u-m-tum-tum-umpty-tum-tum-tum-tum Soldier's March, which by actual count has been played about ten thousand times in this city. We wish Balatka would compose an elegy for it, and decently bury it out of sight and out of memory.

The Faust Fantasia was substituted for Habelmann's, who, we regret to say, is closed with operatic indisposition. At least, he telegraphed he was sick, and we must take his word for it, we suppose. It was a sad disappointment however.

Hiller's concert overture, with its Wagnerish effects, and a great deal of true, genuine music; the beautiful dreamy *notturno* from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, and the delicious *pizzicato* from the "Strelsund" music, were very fairly given, although all of them could have been improved by more careful rehearsal. As a whole, the concert lacked unity and completeness of performance. The orchestra needs to be pervaded and stirred up with a little of the Anschutz fire and energy. There is no reason why they should not play well. We hope the management, because they have rowed into the smooth waters of financial success, are not going to rest upon their oars. Let us have a little more work and carefulness.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—This is positively the last week of the Giant at Wood's. He will make his farewell appearance at the matinee on Saturday afternoon, and will be succeeded by a Missouri beauty of twenty-two summers, weighing a little over 600 avoirdupois and measuring six feet one inch in her stockings. The "Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be followed next week by John Brougham's elegant comedy, "Playing with Fire."

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—"The French Spy" still continues on the boards at this theater, and Zoe has added a new and commendable feature to her role by making a handsome donation to the Newsboys' Home, and intends following it up with another to the Sanitary Commission. This is a laudable programme for so good purpose. On Thursday evening, we understand, Zoe will appear in a speaking part.

THE BILLIARD MATCH.—The sporting fraternity are on the qui vive for the billiard match between Foley and Frink, at Metropolitan Hall, this evening. It will probably be a closely contested game.

DONATION.—We thank the members of our congregation, and our many kind friends of Arcola and vicinity, for their recent liberal donations. The first donation was from a surprise party at our house, and the next was the proceeds of a donation supper in the Town Hall. The whole benefit to us was $187 in money, and over $40 in valuable articles.

J. W. ALLISON,
Pastor of Arcola Presbyterian Church.
MARY E. ALLISON.

NOTICE.—The West Side Relief Society will hold its next Tea Party at the residence of Mr. Lefevre this evening, corner of Fulton and Western avenue, where it is hoped that all the friends to suffering soldiers' families, will assemble, enjoy the festivities, and lend a hand to relieve some of the many needful cases discovered by the indefatigable exertions of the Society's canvassers. Come up to the help of suffering humanity.

MRS. J. E. BUTLER, Sec'y.

Notice to Relief Committees.

The several district committees and each member thereof—appointed to solicit funds for the relief of soldiers' families and other poor of the city—who have not completed their work, are *entreated to act promptly*, and after collecting and depositing with the treasurer all money subscribed, to return their books to the undersigned, in order that a full report of the work may be published.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The London Times—investigates sewing machines and writes and endorses an American invention—commending it to the families of Great Britain and Europe. Extract:—"The WHEELER & WILSON Machine, which is the ONE BEST CALCULATED FOR HOUSEHOLD WORK, makes the LOCK STITCH by means of a ROTATING HOOK."

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON,
General Agents for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and North Indiana. Salesroom and office, 106 Lake street. ja31-c521-2t

A Sore Throat when neglected often results in confirmed Bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease: *Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant*, however, is a prompt remedy for all Bronchial Affections, and when taken in time, soon eradicates all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

Chicago Draft Insurance Company. We would again call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this company in another column of this issue. By reference it will be observed the inducements held out to the insured are great, and the responsibility of the company is beyond question. A man who wishes to leave with his family $1,000, besides the county bounty, and go to the war himself, in case of being drafted, can do so by insuring in this company. Men of limited means will do well to examine into it.

Paper Hanging, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

A Relief.—You are troubled with a bad breath; it annoys your friends and acquaintances, as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the Fragrant Sozodont! It will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure and sweet. Sold by druggists.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillen Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States, are at birth, tinged with a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to [illegible] Complaints [illegible] such cases *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* exercises its most beneficial influence, and has produced the largest proportion of cures. Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common causes of tubercular development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"For throat troubles they are a specific."
N. P. WILLIS.

"Contain no opium nor anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for coughs."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."
REV. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure and obtain the genuine.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM LANSING.

The Michigan State Legislature—The State Quota.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, MICH., Monday, Jan. 30.

The House was engaged during the greater part of the day, in discussing the reception of a petition of a member, whose seat has once been given to a contestant elected by the soldiers' vote. It is held that the Legislature is the highest co-ordinate branch of the State government. That under the Constitution each house is the judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members. That final action having been had on most of the seats held by virtue of majorities given under the soldiers' voting law, there cannot be retrospective action.

For some of these seats there is not, nor will there be, in all probability any contest, but the question is still unsettled as to what policy the House will adopt. The petition however, was received and referred.

In the Senate also a like petition was presented and referred without debate. The Senate considered a large number of bills in Committee of the Whole, the most important of which was the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad bill, and a bill giving boards of supervisors the power to authorize the holding of agricultural fairs other than the regular county fair, held under the act appropriating money therefor.

Hon. Chas. M. Croswell was elected President pro. tem. of the Senate, and Hon. N. G. Griswold is Speaker pro. tem. of the House.

The Adjt. General today telegraphed to Lieut. Gov. [illegible] that in the recent assignment of the quota of Michigan, after making corrections and giving credit for all recruits up to Dec. 1st, the quota of the 1st Congressional District is 1,101.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin General News—The Sale of the Mortgaged Farm Lands—Action of Gov. Lewis—His Proclamation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., Monday, Jan. 30.

A sale of farm lands mortgaged in aid of Railroads, is advertised to take place at Berlin February 1st.

Governor Lewis having been informed that fears are entertained of an attempt by an organized body of men to arrest the sale, has issued a proclamation in which he earnestly warns and dissuades from any such act of violence, and in decided terms declares his intention to preserve peace and enforce the laws at all hazards. He says: "After the scenes which have been enacted in this government during the last four years; after the attempts which have been made by deluded men to override law and order, and redress what they termed wrongs by unlawful violence, and while our sons are still fighting and we are so largely sacrificing to enforce the execution of the laws, preserve order and vindicate the authority of the government, I can hardly believe that any considerable number of men in this State will so far forget their duty to themselves and the government as to attempt by violence to interfere with the administration of law, or disturb the peace. If there are any whose passions have so far got control of their judgment as to contemplate so doing, let me entreat them to reconsider the step they are about to take, change their course, and avoid the consequences that must necessarily follow such acts.

"Governments are formed, laws enacted, and judicial tribunals established for the protection of the rights of the people, and whenever men are allowed to set these at defiance our liberties are gone. If one man or a body of men may set the law at defiance, others may do so likewise, and there is an end to law and order."

Referring to the grievances of farm mortgagors, he argues, at some length, that none but peaceful means should be resorted to, and shows the folly of destroying the rights of others, and uprooting the foundations of the government, to rectify a personal wrong. He says the farm mortgagors have had the sympathies of the people manifested in every possible way, and entreats them not to forfeit the aid and sympathy they would otherwise receive, by defying and resisting the execution of the laws.

The proclamation closes with the following appeal and declaration: "Let me, then, as the Executive of this noble State—of which we all feel so justly proud, which has so nobly battled for the Union for the last four years, whose sons are to-day striking to suppress lawlessness and disorder and execute laws—admonish all who may contemplate a disturbance of the peace, not to tarnish its fair fame by any acts of unlawful violence—not to violate those laws we have sacrificed so much in defending. Let me also admonish all executive and judicial officers whose duty it is to preserve the peace, that they should take proper measures to put down all riots, and prevent, so far as possible, any disturbance of the peace; and if other means are not sufficient, they should, in accordance with the statute, call upon the military. In the proper discharge of my official duties, I sincerely hope it may not be necessary to use force. But peace and good order must and shall be maintained. If they cannot be preserved without force, my duty is plain; it must be used, and on the heads of those who violate the law must fall the consequences. With all the solemnities of an oath have I pledged myself to support and sustain this government and preserve the peace. I shall endeavor to discharge that duty faithfully; I shall do so peacefully if I can, forcibly if I must."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., January 30.

Both Houses of the Legislature had a session this evening, and were chiefly occupied in considering bills in Committee of the Whole on bounty. The question was up but no action was taken. In the Senate a bill was introduced to incorporate a State Agricultural College of Wisconsin. The general file was gone through with.

In the Assembly a resolution was offered and laid over calling for ten dollars more of postage stamps. Also instructing the Committee on Railroads to inquire what legislation is necessary to guard against railroad monsters, and what railroads have the right to consolidate, and whether the Legislature has power to fix a rate or maximum tariff, and if so, what legislation is necessary to regulate the tariff, so as to compel railroads to carry all kinds of freight.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to confer with John B. Gough, relative to his lecturing here for the benefit of the Legislature, and granting him the use of the Assembly Chamber.

A bill was introduced to amend the Soldiers' Suffrage Law, by requiring additional statements to be made by the Secretary of State in sending canvass of votes to local canvassers.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1865.

SENATE.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Del., said he had a petition in his hand which he had been requested to present. He would say nothing favorable or otherwise as to its contents. He presented it because its author is a citizen and had the right of petition. The petition was read by the clerk. It sets forth that the Singleton and Blair missions had failed, there was no hope of peace through negotiation, that Spain, Austria, France and the Pope had combined to recognize the South, that to that end France and Austria had entered on a division of the Mexican States to acquire California. The issue between the North and the South is independence or extermination, under which banner the people must divide and rally. The South is not crushed, as shown by her spirit and her ability to purchase her independence from Europe, and by the late declaration of Gen. Sherman, that the war had hardly commenced. The petition therefore prays for the immediate recognition of the Confederacy, to save the great (here tumultuously interrupting) "Whose petition is that?" It's Colorado Jewett's.

Mr. SHERMAN, I would enquire if it is customary to read petitions when presented. The chair said he had put the question if there was any objection to the reading of the petition, and he heard none.

Several Senators now objected and the reading was suspended.

Mr. NESMITH of Oregon, asked leave of absence for his colleague, Harding, for the remainder of the session, on account of illness, which was granted.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House resolution reducing the duties on imported paper, with an amendment striking out 3 and inserting 15 per cent. It was ordered printed.

The resolution of Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, for the appointment of a special commission on the correspondence of the Government in all its departments was taken up.

Mr. HALE, of N. H., said he would oppose the formation of any committees to investigate frauds until action should be taken in the cases already before the Senate and other investigations. He then read extracts from the report of the Select Committee of last year on frauds, &c. He said the report implicated heads of bureaus in certain contracts, and made a long speech animadverting severely upon the Secretary of the Navy, continuing his remarks till the expiration of the morning hour.

He said the principal witness on these frauds was arrested by order of the Navy Department, placed in close confinement, with orders not to be released under half a million bail, and was only released on smaller bail by the interference of the President. He fully believed the cause of the man's arrest was the fact of his giving testimony on that investigation. The said officer ordering the arrest, was remonstrated with and asked why he did not send the case to the civil instead of naval court, replied that the civil courts were organized to acquit, while naval courts were organized to convict.

Mr. HALE thought if there were doubts of these things in the minds of any, he could make a full conviction of the truth. He thought the naval retiring law was very bad, as it rendered retired officers composing courts under the control of heads of department officers, to bring any man for trial, the court has no alternative but to convict. He referred to the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy in giving large contracts for purposes, to his brother-in-law and paying him excessive prices. He concluded with severe comments upon the Secretary of the Navy, towards prominent officers, and denounced the iron-clads as worthless.

A bill was introduced reorganizing the paymaster's department. Referred.

A bill was reported in addition to the enrollment act, providing for the acceptance of a substitute of a person liable to be drafted, the clause holding the principal, in case of desertion by the substitute is struck out, and substitutes punished by forfeiture of the right of citizenship. Messrs. Wilson, Wade and Chandler favored it, and Richardson and McDougall opposed it.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 30.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pa., moved that 30 and 20 per cent., respectively, be added to the salaries of Congressmen and employees in the civil service. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, the Committee on the Conduct of the War were instructed to inquire into the removal of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis of Freedmen in Georgia.

Mr. ROSS of Illinois offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and the country are due to President Lincoln for removing Maj. Gen. Butler from military command. Tabled—91 to 43.

The House passed the resolution that Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee are not entitled to representation in the electoral college, and that no electoral votes shall be received or counted for President or Vice President.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the navy appropriation bill.

An amendment to the naval appropriation bill was adopted providing for an additional midshipman to each Congressional district.

An amendment appointing a Board of Admiralty was discussed, pending which the Committee rose.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Indiana Legislature asking for the discharge of recruits from that State who volunteered in old regiments in 1861, on the understanding and agreement of the mustering officer that they were to be discharged with the regiment when its term of service expired. This was ordered to be printed and referred to the Military Committee.

The SPEAKER presented the petition of 4,880 citizens of Indiana and Illinois, including the Board of Trade, asking for the passage of an act constituting the harbor of Michigan City, Ind., a port of entry, and releasing the claim of the general government to a tonnage duty of said harbor, the Michigan City Harbor Company to aid in its improvement. Ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Commerce.

A resolution was offered instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of [illegible].

[illegible]

prevent the reduction of duty on paper, said a large minority of the House were opposed to it, [illegible]. He said the writer's remarks might not pass without notice, and he therefore proposed to explain his position, denying that he voted to favor monopolists. He had neither seen nor heard of paper manufacturers lobbying here to promote their interests. Newspaper men themselves were engaged in lobbying. He supposed himself in favor of continuing the present tariff.

House adjourned.

Our Suffering Poor—Who will Help Them?

The Executive Committee of citizens and the Relief Department of the Young Men's Christian Association again appeal most earnestly for prompt and liberal contributions to enable them to continue the good work of succoring the needy, and ministering to the necessities of the sick and suffering poor in our city.

At no time since the commencement of the war has there been so much suffering among soldiers' families as at present.

We are disbursing about $1,000 per week—all we can do with the means at our disposal; but double the amount is required adequately to meet the pressing wants of the worthy poor. And even the scanty measure of relief at present furnished, must be curtailed unless increased funds are provided.

Some of our citizens have done nobly. Our railroads have literally aided us in furnishing fuel, &c. Still the supply is inadequate to the pressing demand.

Many soldiers families (having received and consumed the two tons of coal allowed them by the War Fund Committee) are now entirely dependent upon us for fuel, thus greatly increasing our expenditures.

Some of our soliciting committees have, from various causes, failed to canvass thoroughly the districts assigned to them; and we confidently appeal to our liberal-hearted citizens who have not yet contributed—and to those who have done so yet are able and willing to do more—to send us promptly their free-will offerings (without waiting for solicitors) to the Treasurer, Solomon A. Smith, at the Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., or to either of the undersigned. Acknowledgement of receipts will be published in detail as soon as the several district soliciting committees complete their work and return their books.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS, JAMES H. BROWN,
WILLIAM E. DOGGETT, CHAS. G. WICKER,
WIRT DEXTER, THOS. M. AVERY,
HENRY W. KING, HENRY W. FULLER, Ch'n.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Jan. 30—Midnight.

Stock market is again weak and prices down; the bear interest made a furious attack on Erie, throwing nearly 15,000 shares on the market. The whole market sympathizes with the movement, and the railroad list is lower throughout.

Government securities and Treasury paper is firm and a fair business currently reported. The Treasury Department will anticipate March coupons of 10-40 loan. State bonds are quiet. Coal and miscellaneous shares are without special feature.

Gold speculation very tame with tendency steadily downward. Cash gold more plenty and a large number of short contracts have been settled.

Money still easy. Foreign exchange dull. Considerable demand for Petroleum stock, and prices generally firm; sales of Excelsior at 14, Germania at 9½, Knickerbocker at 80, United States at 32, Oceanic at 2.50, Buchanan Farm at 1.20. Petroleum firm; crude at 50c for crude, 69@70 for refined in bond, and 90@95 for refined free.

GALLAGHER'S STOCK BOARD.—Stocks irregular. Gold, 211¼; N. Y. Central, 110; Erie, 73¾; Hudson, 109¼; Reading, 108; Mich. Central, 110; Mich. Southern, 67½; Illinois Central, 117; Pittsburg, St. Toledo, 115; Rock Island, 98¼; Northwestern R. R., 33¼; N.W. pfd, 63¼; Fort Wayne, 98¼; O. & M. certs, 31½; Cumberland, 46½; Quicksilver, 80¼; Mariposa, 11¾.

Gold excited at call and sold at 210, but rallied to 211.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

OPENING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, MONDAY EVE., Jan. 30, 1865.

CATTLE—We have on sale at Allerton's to-day about 1,600 head of bullocks, the general quality of which is average. Two hundred were taken by Government, which leaves only 1,400 for butchers. 600 more are expected, mostly medium, no extra qualities. The weather is magnificent for trade which is not unusually active. The top prices current to-day, excluding fancy cattle or extra holiday beef, are per lb net weight of meat, the seller sinking offal, 21@22c; medium quality, say the average of a good fair drove of Illinois steers, 18@20c; the lowest rates including light thin steers, coarse oxen, &c., are 14@16c. The supply is the shortest of the season, and the market the highest ever known, prices averaging over 18c.

SHEEP—The Sheep market is very lively, and much higher—the ruling rates being 10@12½c.

HOGS—The supply is small and the market is higher for the best qualities. The range of prices is 14@15c, live weight. Trade is not lively and the arrivals are only 5,000 head. None are left over. There are more expected. Stock is obtained by sale on the Central and Erie Railroads.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

GRAIN—Wheat, sales 5,500 bushels. Market unsettled and declined 1@2c. Sales on 'Change 31,000 bu at $1.60@1.60½ [illegible]. This evening market about $1.57 for No. 1.

PROVISIONS—Dull; sales 200 boxes Dry Salted shoulders, packed, at 15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and lower; sales extra 200 at $17.25@14.50.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday Evening, Jan. 30.

TOBACCO—[illegible] extra and damp at $7.00@8.00, planters' lugs at $11.50; common shipping leaf at $14.25; medium shipping leaf at $17.75@20.50.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales: double extra at $10.50; choice super, at $8.50 delivered.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales: common fall at $1.70; good fall at $1.90; prime fall at $1.92@1.95. Corn advanced. Sales, at $1.36; 5,000 sacks in lots at $1.36 per ounce for white corn. Oats firm at $1.07 in bulk. Rye—Sales 30 sacks at $1.35 per bu.

WHISKY—Sales of 54 bbls at $2.26 per gal on.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Jan. 30.

COTTON—Dull at 90@92c.

FLOUR—State and western dull and 10@15c lower. Sales at $9.60@9.80 for extra state; $10.25@10.40 for round hoop Ohio; [illegible].

WHISKY—Firmer. Western, $2.29@2.31. Closing at the latter price.

GRAIN—Wheat nominally 2@3c lower and without sales. Corn dull. Old mixed at $1.84. Oats at $1.0@1.1. Small sales. [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Jan. 30.

MONEY—Easy at 6@7.

[illegible]

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

Decrease in loans	[illegible]
Decrease in specie	[illegible]
Decrease in circulation	[illegible]
Decrease in deposits	[illegible]

No report received from Bank of Commerce.

MARRIED.

At Elgin, Illinois, in the First Baptist Church, the 29th inst., by Rev. C. K. Colver Mr. E. H. STELLA and Miss C. C. Lesher, both of Elgin.

DIED.

In this city, Sunday morning, Jan. 29th, 1865, ALBUR PERKINS WILLIAMS, aged 4 years and 3 months, only son of Reed A. and Olive H. Williams. Funeral at 2 P. M. on Tuesday next at their residence, corner of Clinton and Judd streets.

In this city, on Sunday morning, 29th inst., VIRGINIA BLANCHE, youngest daughter of D. V. and N. Bell in the 8th year of her age. Funeral services at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Adams street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, this (Tuesday) afternoon, 31st, at 3 o'clock.

In this city, on Saturday, 28th January, SARAH BEULAH, wife of S. S. Wickham, aged 22 years. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 296 South Clinton street, at 1 o'clock P. M. 31st inst. Tuesday. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

In this city, Sunday, Jan. 29th, of consumption, the nowe's, WM. H. CAMPBELL, aged 30 years, formerly of Galesburg, Ill. Funeral at his late residence, 198 Fourth avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

In this city, Jan. 29th, CORA MAY, youngest daughter of David and Kate [illegible], aged 2 years and 3 months. Funeral will take place from 73 West Madison street, tomorrow (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock.

Native Wines.

[illegible] BLACKBERRY, CHERRY [illegible] WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY AND BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, fine Imported BRANDIES, GINS, [illegible] Sold by all druggists and grocers throughout the country. Call for goods and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT, PIETERS & CO.,
No. 21 River street, Chicago.

Music.

MUSIC—A NEW ORGANIZATION. Colson's Band is ready to furnish Music for Street Parades, Parties, Balls, Concerts, Skating Parks, &c., at the shortest notice. OFFICE, 175 southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets, Chicago. [illegible] N. COLSON, Leader.

N. B.—This band is not connected with the Musician's Union.

General Notices.

AT BALTHIS & BRO., NEW IRON STORE, (Wholesale & Retail) 207 Lake street, Chicago, can be found everything in the Blacksmith and Wagon-maker's line; all kinds of Iron, Nails, Steel, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Poles, [illegible] Springs, Axles, Thimble Skeins, Bellows and Anvils, Vices, Horse and Mule Shoes, [illegible] Orders from city and country promptly attended to. BALTHIS & BRO. Chicago, Jan. 19, 1865.

ELEVENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the DRAFT ASSOCIATION of the Eleventh Ward, held at [illegible]

Amusements.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL. For a short time only, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6th, '65. Open every night after until further notice, and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 O'clk. The most Extraordinary Exhibition in the World. THE GREAT MILTONIAN TABLEAUX OF PARADISE LOST; or the Great Rebellion in Heaven, The War of the Angels, THE FALL OF SATAN AND FALL OF MAN, As described by John Milton in his immortal poem entitled "Paradise Lost," is being a complete illustration of this great Poem from beginning to end, comprising 63 Splendid Tableau Paintings, Carrying out Milton's idea of Heaven, Hell, Chaos, Paradise. [illegible] Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Exhibition commences at 7½ o'clock precisely. Wednesday and Saturday doors open at 2 o'clock [illegible] F. LAWRENCE, Agent.

AN EXHIBITION OF BILLIARDS will be displayed at the METROPOLITAN HALL, This Evening at 8 o'clock, P. M.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. Col. J. H. WOOD AND D. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors. A. D. BRADLEY, Director of Amusements. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31st, and every evening till further notice, the great French Drama of a ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN. IN REHEARSAL: FANCHON AND PLAYING WITH FIRE. Performance commence at ¼ to 8. FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss JENNY RIGHT.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Box office open from 9 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

LAST WEEK OF ZOE. ZOE AS THE FRENCH SPY. MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY. A Great Success! Secure your Seats!! Saturday Afternoon—ZOE MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Re-appearance of Mr. Wm. Spaulding. Cow-Bell O-Cians; Matrimony; Burlesque Circus; [illegible] Doors open at 7 to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 years 15 cents; Reserved Seats and Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Boxes $3.50 and $5. Box Office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES. JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE ON Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, January 30th, 31st and February 1st, Commencing at 8 O'Clock, AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL. SUBJECTS: MONDAY—FACT AND FICTION. TUESDAY—ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS. WEDNESDAY—THE GREAT METROPOLIS. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at the Music Store of SMITH & NIXON, on and after Friday, Jan. 27th inst., which sale may be reserved without extra charge. Admission, 50 Cents. Owing to the great increase of expense, the Free List will be suspended. Complimentary Tickets here before issued will not entitle holders to admission.

VARIETY THEATRE, Nos. 119 and 121 Dearborn street. D. M. CHADWICK, Proprietor and Manager. [illegible] Next Monday evening, Jan. 30, entire new company will appear, including [illegible] Doors open at 6¾.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. Will be sold at Auction, at our Salesrooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 31st, at 10 o'clock, a superior assortment of Second Hand and New Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, [illegible] PIANO-FORTE—in Rosewood Case. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block, NOS. 183 AND 185 DEARBORN STREET.

LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c. AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, January 31st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Portland Block, southeast cor. Dearborn and Washington streets. The stock is fresh from New York, and includes all standard brands Prints and Sheetings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HORSES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock, at Patrick's Stable, [illegible] One Chestnut Stallion, six years old, 16 hands high. One Black Mare, four years old, 15 hand high. Two Black Trotting Ponies, six years old. One Brown Saddle Poney, nine years old. One large Draught Horse, seven years old. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE of Household Goods, Piano Fortes, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, &c., all the furniture of a family at AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Feb. 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE STOCK OF FUR GOODS, Just received from the manufacturer in New York, consisting of a full and general variety of first-class goods, to be sold AT AUCTION, By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on THURSDAY, Feb. 2d, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, southeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. The stock can be seen day before the sale.

RANKIN & LIEBENSTEIN, AUCTIONEERS. LARGE STOCK OF Groceries, Liquors, Store Fixtures, &c. On THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 2d, at 10 o'clock [illegible] RANKIN & LIEBENSTEIN, Auctioneers.

Lost.

LOST—A Pocket Book containing [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at No. 120 Lake st. [illegible]

LOST—On the 30th inst., a Draft drawn on Drexel, Winthrop & Co., N. Y., by Geo. C. Smith & Bros., dated Jan'ry 27th, 1865, for Five Thousand Dollars, payable to the order of John Barry, [illegible]

LOST—On Sunday Evening, between Harrison street through Wabash avenue to Trinity Church (Jackson street), a Lady's Mink Collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 117 Lake street.

LOST—Information wanted of Francis Loggan, a boy about nine years old, who left his home last Saturday. [illegible]

LOST—Last evening in going from the Michigan Southern Railroad Depot to the Hamilton House, a pocket book marked A. B. WAN [illegible] The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to the Hamilton House.

LOST—Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, in going from 126 Buren street [illegible] A reward of $40 will be paid for its return [illegible] 27 Kingsbury street.

LOST—Sunday afternoon on West Lake street, [illegible] return same to 149 State street will be rewarded.

STOLEN—In the night between [illegible] CHARLES [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A good saloon and restaurant for sale now doing a good business and rent cheap. Reason for selling—the proprietor has two saloons and cannot attend to them both. Apply on the premises, 180 South Wells street.

FOR SALE—A rare chance. For sale stock and fixtures of a Factory doing a fair business and in full tide of success; [illegible] MANUFACTURER, Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—A small stock of groceries. Location choice and stock new. Good reasons for selling. For particulars apply at 300 West Madison street.

FOR SALE—The best Grain, Stock and Dairy Farm in Dupage County, three quarters of a mile from [illegible] A. P. PLATT.

FOR SALE—To Manufacturers. The establishment formerly used in manufacturing the "Danford Reaper and Mower," situated at Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., is now offered for sale. [illegible] THOMAS LYMAN, No. 8 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—Lease and Fixtures of store No. 146 South Clark street. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine and Boiler, of 12 horse power, with grate bars, [illegible] For particulars address C. W. SANFORD, Post Office Box 4310, Chicago.

FOR SALE—600 choice four year old steers, stall-fed to be delivered in this city next spring. [illegible] Apply to GRIFFIN BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—Stock of Hardware, House Keeping articles, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. [illegible] A. G. GARFIELD.

FOR SALE—A good saloon and restaurant for sale, now doing a good business, and rent cheap. Reason for selling—the proprietor has two saloons, and cannot attend to them both. Apply on the premises 180 South Wells street.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a Flouring Mill, the whole or one-half interest, [illegible] Address D. McVEAN, Aurora, Livingston County, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Ill. [illegible] Address FETROW & MOSS, Princeton.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—House and Lot 75x125 on Park avenue west of Union Park, $20,000. [illegible] J. L. LAKE, 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Two Houses and Lots, [illegible] on Warren street near Lincoln, [illegible] 66 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Fine business property on Michigan avenue, between Lake and South Water streets. [illegible] Apply to G. W. HILL, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, 124 Dearborn street, northwest corner of Madison st.

FOR SALE—A new Cottage House and Barn, one block from city railroad. [illegible] Price $1,100. Inquire at the house, 17 Silver street.

FOR SALE—On Twenty second street, a fine lot [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On North La Salle street three two-story frame houses. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and La Salle streets.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—Lot on northeast corner of Union and Carroll streets. Apply for two days at 87 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—A nearly new two-story frame house of eight rooms, and lot, 25x125 [illegible] D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A new Cottage House and Lot pleasantly located [illegible] Address "H. L.," Post Office Box 153, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Sangamon street, [illegible] T. H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 10 Post Office Block.

FOR SALE—Those desirable Residence Lots on West Washington street, [illegible] SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS, Room No. 7 Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE—Lot on corner of Michigan avenue and Randolph street. [illegible] THOMAS LYMAN, 8 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—The two-story frame dwelling house on Clinton street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Park Row, Residence, three-story and basement brick house, with a Lake view, [illegible] Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A small house, containing five rooms, [illegible] Call at 290 [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 36 Buren street, pleasantly situated. [illegible] Apply to H. BROCKMAN, 52 Lake street.

FOR SALE—160 acres of good Timber Land in Clinton Township, Laporte County, Ind., [illegible] call on J. M. WILSON, 134 North Morgan street, Chicago.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A splendid Stock Farm of 275 acres, [illegible] D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago. Box 3407.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A store and house in city of Racine, Wisconsin. [illegible] Address "F," Post Office Box 3470.

FOR SALE—Owners of Farms and Country Residences, or City Property, will [illegible] T. H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 10 Post Office Block.

FOR SALE—A well improved farm, within 2 miles of Pana, on the Illinois Central R. R., [illegible]

FOR SALE—12,000 acres of fine high rolling prairie, [illegible] D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago. Box 3407.

FOR SALE—Three Improved [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm, containing [illegible] Apply to D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, one of the best stock farms in Northern Illinois, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two desirable building lots on Michigan [illegible] Inquire at 45 Wabash avenue.

Found.

FOUND—A Newfoundland dog. [illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Knobelsdorff & Schaefer, 133 Randolph street, Room No. 2, (up stairs), Chicago, Ill., are prepared to furnish Substitutes and Volunteers for the Army and Navy. Persons wishing to claim men secure the highest Cash Bounty through our Office.

WANTED—Volunteers! We want Volunteers for both Army and Navy, to serve two and three years. We are taking Landsmen for the Navy. Don't go as Substitutes, to get harsh treatment. [illegible] MARSHALL & GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Room No. 6, up stairs, next door to the Provost Marshal. Post Office Box 308.

WANTED—Enrolled and drafted men attention. We have established an office for the furnishing of Substitutes and Representative Recruits for the army and navy, to fill the present draft. [illegible] P. O. Box 3685.

WANTED—Volunteers! We want Volunteers for both Army and Navy, to serve two and three years. We are taking Landsmen for the Navy. Don't go as Substitutes, to get harsh treatment. [illegible] MARSHALL & GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Room No. 6, up stairs, next door to the Provost Marshal. P. O. Box 308.

WANTED—Volunteers. We beg leave to call the attention of Ward and Town Committees, and Mutual Protective Clubs, to our Agency for filling town quotas. [illegible] E. F. ADAMS & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes for Cook County. Highest bounty paid. [illegible] 35 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., Room 2, (up stairs.)

WANTED—Volunteers! We want Volunteers for both Army and Navy, to serve two and three years. [illegible] MARSHALL & GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Room No. 6, up stairs, next door to the Provost Marshal. P. O. Box 308.

WANTED—Immediately, one hundred men, for which the highest cash bounty will be paid. I am authorized by the Governor to recruit a company for Col. L. Shaffner's Regiment, to be organized immediately. [illegible] Office 115 Dearborn street, up stairs. Capt. H. G. EDISON. H. W. LILLIE, Recruiting Agent.

WANTED—To notify Draft Committees. "ONE THOUSAND ONE YEAR CREDITS." [illegible] MURPHY & REDS, corner Randolph and LaSalle streets, (in the Basement,) Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Immediately, one hundred men, for which the highest bounty will be paid. I am authorized by the Governor to recruit a Company for Col. L. Shaffner's Regiment, to be organized immediately. Come one! Come all!! Office 148 Dearborn street. (in basement.) Capt. L. A. THAYER. CHARLES REED, Recruiting Agent.

WANTED—Colored Men, Attention. We are recruiting for the 29th U. S. Colored Regiment. Now is your time to volunteer. You will receive the highest bounty by applying at our office, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers for Cook county. $300 bounty; also, substitutes for the army and navy, to whom the highest cash bounty will be paid the moment they pass the doctor. [illegible] LEWIS REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and volunteers. You will always receive the highest bounties that are going, by applying at the Original Recruiting Agency, 84 Dearborn street. [illegible] LEWIS, REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers for Cook County. Young men who desire to enlist, [illegible] LEWIS REDPATH & CO.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—In every county for a new religious work, containing [illegible] E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Great Curiosity. The entire Proclamation of Emancipation on a card [illegible] A. KIDDER, Publisher, 98 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the West to sell by subscription our new and rapidly selling work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS," [illegible] C. F. VENT & CO., Fullerton Block, 84 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the "NURSE AND SPY." [illegible] J. S. STODDARD, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents in every town and city, to sell the BANDITTI of IDAHO. [illegible] J. S. CAMPBELL, Box 3179, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—In every county in the West, to sell HOME OF A FURLOUGHED [illegible] E. B. RANDALL & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In every town and county in the Northwest to sell the Great AMERICAN CONFLICT, by Horace Greeley. [illegible] No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2613.

WANTED—Agents—Soldiers and citizens to introduce the most wonderful and successful Gift Enterprise of the age. [illegible] C. M. DUNN & CO., 152 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Good Agents make $5 to $10 per day selling the improved patent [illegible] No Chimney Burner, for Kerosene Oil Lamps. [illegible] Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month) everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine [illegible] SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—1,000 Agents who can make $150 a month selling my [illegible] LANDON, [illegible] opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Good Canvassers to sell my new Book, "A Voice from Richmond," [illegible] SAML. FIRE, P. O. Box 3298.

WANTED—Agents. $70 a month. I want Agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, the best selling ever offered. [illegible] OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A Pleasant Front Room, with closet, suitable for four gentlemen, at No. 283 Ohio street.

BOARDING—Desirable Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished [illegible] at 163 West Twelfth street.

BOARDING—At Buxton House, 265 South Clark street. [illegible]

BOARDING—Good Board and Pleasant rooms can be obtained at 274 South Clark st.

BOARDING—A young Lady wishes a comfortable furnished room with board, in a private family [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant front room suitable for two, may be found at 50 South Jefferson street, with good board. Reference required.

BOARDING.—Any lady desirous of securing home-attention, [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED—From the subscriber [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Brigade of disabled and discharged soldiers to find a Circular and learn of profitable employment. [illegible]

WANTED—A Farm by a practical farmer and stock grower, [illegible] "FARMER," P. O. Box 3720, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a middle aged widow lady, who has taken up her residence in the city [illegible] "HANNAH," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A good Cook at 263 Michigan avenue, southwest [illegible] German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—An American girl wants a home where she can sew for her board and go out dressmaking. [illegible] 116 Hubbard street.

WANTED—To rent a small house and good barn, in or near the business part of the city. Address or call at 229 West Lake street. WM. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—Lumber dealers requiring a competent salesman, one having had experience in the business, [illegible] CHARLES G. EVANS, [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman of extensive acquaintance [illegible] "H. M. P.," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good Cracker Baker to take charge of a Steam Bakery. Highest wages will be given. Apply immediately to C. W. SANFORD, 179 Randolph st.

WANTED—Immediately a Protestant American or German girl to do housework in a private family. No others need apply. Inquire at 34 Sixteenth street.

WANTED—A young lady is desirous of obtaining board where there are but few, if any boarders—North or South Side preferred. Address 345, Fulton street.

WANTED—Two gentlemen, friends, can be accommodated with a furnished front room and board, at the corner of Adams and Aberdeen streets; also, a gentleman and wife or two unfurnished rooms and board.

WANTED—The subscriber wishes to purchase a good canal boat. [illegible] S. C. JACK, Box 37, [illegible]

WANTED—Ho! Everybody. For 50 cents I will mail you that which is worth hundreds of dollars to any family. Everybody should have it. Any business man or boy can make money with it. Address D. S. LEWIS, Post Office Box 595, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One Assistant Bookkeeper, one salesman, one good canvasser, other good situations open. Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, etc., out of employment, should call. [illegible] 85 Randolph street, [illegible]

WANTED—A Scotch Girl—must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 263 Illinois street.

WANTED—A Furnished room with board by a young married couple. References if desired. To occupy February 15. Address "L," Tribune office.

WANTED—The attention of the Ladies. Dr. A. DUMAS, from New York, of 35 years experience, dedicates his secret counsels to the ladies. The book contains important hints on the [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6152, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a wholesale drug house, a Travelling Agent and an Order Clerk. References required. Address drawer 120 Milwaukee Post Office, Wis.

WANTED—Draft! Draft! Draft! Quotas of Wards and Towns filled with one and two year Volunteers. [illegible] ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 55 Clark street.

WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms or a small cottage not more than a mile from Madison street bridge. Address J. S. WAGNER, 13 West Washington street.

WANTED—Immediately, One Hundred Men, for which the highest bounty will be paid. We are authorized by the Government to recruit a Company for Col. Phillips' Regiment, to be organized immediately. [illegible] Capt. DICKSON, J. A. DICKSON, Recruiting Agent. P. O. Box 1725.

WANTED—To Rent, a House, containing six or seven rooms, [illegible] "X. L. M.," P. O. Box 5955.

WANTED—Some one to engage in the dry goods business at Sabula, Iowa. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—A Store suitable for fancy retail trade. We prefer Clark, Lake, Randolph or Dearborn streets, [illegible]

WANTED—Who would like to have their straight hair converted into beautiful and graceful curls? [illegible] Address A. M. MILLER, Chicago, P. O. Box 209.

WANTED—Five good Machinists wanted immediately, on Canal street, near Burlington and Quincy R. R. crossing. [illegible]

WANTED—Harness Makers. Two good Harness makers to go in the country. Steady work and good wages. Apply at 59 Lake street.

WANTED—A competent Clerk in a War Claim office. [illegible] Address Box 4356 Chicago P. O. [illegible]

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred), to engage in a business by which $75 to $150 a week may be earned. [illegible] Box 3642, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence. A soldier, young and accomplished, wishes to correspond with any number of ladies, [illegible]

WANTED—Book-Binders, a Finisher, and a Ruler, at CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE'S, 128 and 130 Lake street.

WANTED—To rent, a place to store petroleum—one to two hundred barrels. State place and price. Address "K R S F," [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a Steam Engine and Boiler, 40 to 60 horse power, [illegible] County, Mich., with full particulars and price.

WANTED—Good house of five or six rooms, in a good neighborhood, near street railway. Address "CHA," P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—Two good Tinners to go a short distance in the country. Good pay and steady employment. Inquire at [illegible] Randolph street, third floor.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; [illegible] WILLIAM WALL, Government Agent.

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. Von Versen's "Female Protector" [illegible] H. BALL & CO., [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man [illegible] "W N C," Box 1231, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—A young woman of high moral character, [illegible] "W N W," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man of good business qualifications, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man who has practical knowledge of bookkeeping [illegible]

WANTED—Situations [illegible] two good girls, one to do chamber and dining room work, the other to do cooking, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A married man [illegible] CALDWELL, Box 1112, [illegible] No. 4 Quincy street.

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] by a widow lady, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable and experienced [illegible] "W. W.," Box 100, Milwaukee.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A House with [illegible] Cottage Grove avenue [illegible]

TO RENT—Hotel. The [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Daily delivered in city (per week) [illegible] Daily to mail subscribers per year [illegible] Weekly, per year [illegible] Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The peace messengers will have come to Washington in a good and auspicious time. If while their feet press the threshold of the Capital, its very air rings with the glad shouts of a ransomed and rescued people. If they come bearing a burden of padlocks and fresh chains for Freedom, they find the last shackle gone from her limbs. As far as the Legislative action can accomplish it the chief law givers of this nation have declared "LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF." Other formalities remain, but the rest is easy. When the entrance to the Bastile was forced it was easy, though not instantaneous, to reach and throw open the remotest inner dungeon. It will be [illegible] There is henceforth no shelter for the oppressor in all the land. The man-seller, the woman whipper, the breeder of his own offspring for the auction block, the negro-driver, the man-hunter, may read their doom gone forth in the record of yesterday, which will shine on the page of all time with the greatest events that have blessed our race. In the Halls, where Pro-Slavery rancor and hate through long years held Liberty bound and gagged to be buffeted by her enemies, Freedom has been decreed, and a glad nation carries rejoicing to its remotest bounds. At such an hour come plodding wearily, haggard and Gibeonitish, the envoys from the rebel camp to ask what new fetters Liberty will be willing to wear to win back the slave drivers. The answer anticipates the question. None. Liberty is the law of the land. Liberty will end what loyalty began. There can be no peace with the enemies of this government, and as for treating with slavery, as well make terms with the shade of Powhattan himself for his relegation to his old domain in Virginia. The barbarism out of the past will threaten a nation whose law-givers have dared to hold fast to the primal law of Human Progress, Human Rights.

A phase of the Penitentiary question, somewhat different from its ordinary presentation, but pointing in the same needful general direction of reform, is given in a letter in another column. It commends itself to every humane man and, happily, is combined with one that appeal to the most selfish. It is high time the Illinois Penitentiary was purged of the enormities of mismanagement and folly, that actually at times cast confusion on the question as to which side of its walls turned to the most of guilt and criminality.

Our dispatches bring us melancholy confirmation of a tragedy at Washington, in which the parties are all from our own city. The principal sufferers, and most worthy of sympathy, are the circle of relatives of the highest respectability, in our midst, plunged into the most poignant grief and shame by the event. The young widow, out of whose clear sky of newly-wedded life has flashed, without warning, this blasting bolt of destruction,—the slain seducer, the injured and maddened man, his victim, are parties to a drama which has written its indelible lines of anguish on many hearts. For him who has passed beyond the reach of human censure, there can be now no word of rebuke, but the warning [illegible] "The way of transgressors is hard."

ONE WORD MORE.

There has never been a time in the history of Chicago, when her citizens would more gladly excuse an error on the part of their representatives than now. As there has never been a period of such vital and far reaching import, so has there never been so fair an opportunity for the display of magnanimity on the part of both public servants and people. The people are always generous. They ask that their representatives shall be true. We have never doubted the integrity of the seven gentlemen from this county who voted for the horse railway bill. Whatever opinions have existed in the public mind proceeded from the character of the bill which they voted, and not from anything that was uttered at the Bryan Hall meeting, or anything that we have uttered. The members themselves have been at home recently. They have mingled with their constituents. So far as we are able to ascertain, the feeling of the public, is that their representatives voted honestly for a measure to which they had not given due thought. It was a misfortune happened to be a bad one. It was drawn, as we are informed, by Abash C. Goody. Its smooth phraseology covered a multitude of sins. It was not easy to penetrate its meaning, and without reference to a score of old city ordinances, impossible. At any rate there is no sufficient reason to believe that the representatives from Cook county were moved by any corrupt influence to vote for the bill.

If these gentlemen made a grave mistake, we presume a majority of them admit. This is a mistake which involves not only themselves and their fellow citizens, but their posterity for three generations, is it not reasonable to ask that they repair that wrong while the opportunity still remains? We know that it is unpleasant to recede from a position which has been taken with one's eyes open. But great men do so every day in military and civil life, and their magnanimity is no less conspicuous in abandoning wrong than in adhering to the right. A few days since Secretary Fessenden, who has been somewhat distinguished as an opponent of the policy of taxing State banks out of existence into the National system, and has reversed that policy in the Senate with commanding ability, laid a paper before Congress saying that the policy which he had heretofore opposed was, in his present belief, the correct one, and that he hoped Congress would adopt it without delay. Did any body think less of Mr. Fessenden for admitting that he had made a mistake? On the contrary, every honest man deemed him better fitted to discharge the duties of his high position, for the reason that he was not blindly riveted to an opinion, right or wrong. No member of our delegation will suffer by the comparison we make. They can only suffer by showing themselves incapable of such elevation of purpose as that which we have cited. Their fate is in their own hands. We are not a whit more in earnest on this subject than the thousands in Chicago who ride on horse railways [illegible] who love justice and hate all monopolies conducted on the principle that [illegible] cent a day from each man in Chicago for ninety-nine years is no crime.

[illegible] man, woman and child in Illinois is interested in defeating this bill. If Chicago can be subjected to a horse railway by act of the Legislature, the rights of no town will be safe. Corporations equally dangerous will be springing up everywhere, first begging a little and then grasping all that is left. We beg the present Legislature to bear this in mind, and that it not be said that they established the precedent for all the evil that may flow from such a dangerous example.

[illegible] to the horse railroad [illegible] They are pressing this bill [illegible] corporate seal, and to their own [illegible] These gentlemen are gentlemen of high [illegible] but they may part with their [illegible] on the next day, and [illegible] respectability with [illegible] whether it is wise to provide [illegible] make war upon them. [illegible] be approaching, and [illegible] elect a city government [illegible] practically to work to teach [illegible]